THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 153. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 76TH STREET,
CENTRAL PARK.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. H. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

THE NAVY.

The Resignation of Borie and Appointment of Robeson—Later Particulars of the Change.

The Resignation.

This is the letter of resignation which Mr. Borie forwarded to President Grant:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.—To the President—Sir:—Owing to continued ill health and the demands of my private business upon me, I regret that I am compelled to tender you my resignation as Secretary of the Navy. In doing so, permit me to express my thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which you have honored me during the brief period of our official intercourse. With earnest hopes and wishes for the entire success of your administration, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BORIE, Secretary of the Navy.

Short and Sweet.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.—Hon. A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy:—Sir—Your note of this date, tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Navy, is received and your resignation accepted. Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

Porter on the Surface.

After the commission of the new Secretary, Mr. Robeson, had been made out, he entered the Navy Headquarters. One of the first to cross his path and invite him in was none other than Admiral Porter. Said the new Secretary:—

"I want it understood that you are to remain here," said the new Secretary, addressing Admiral Porter.

"That depends altogether upon the President," replied the modest Admiral.

"Well," said Secretary Robeson, with a knowing smile, "I think there will be no difficulty about that."

Where the Hitch Was.

The *Herald's* correspondent gives this as his solution of the "why and wherefore" of the resignation:—

It appears that Borie has been anxious for some time past to lay down the robes of office. He was not over anxious to work himself, and it is whispered that while he was perfectly willing that Admiral Porter should run the department, he was not altogether pleased that the public press should give Porter the credit for it. Borie, though not regarded here as a man of much force or ability, was nevertheless considered a good fellow, and had made many friends. He was famous for his good dinners, the rare quality of his wines and cigars, both of which he imports for his own private use.

Fortune and Fame when Least Expected.

The President, it seems, met Mr. Robeson, the new Secretary, for the first time at West Point during his recent visit there. At that time he was on the lookout for a new Secretary of the Navy, and took a fancy to Mr. Robeson. On Wednesday, a week ago, the President wrote to Mr. Robeson, offering him Borie's place. Mr. Robeson took a week to consider the matter, and finally signified his acceptance in a letter received by the President last Wednesday. The new Secretary is the best looking man in the Cabinet. He is quite large, with a florid complexion, and about forty-five years of age. Up to the time of his appointment he was Attorney-General of New Jersey, and is said to be a lawyer of considerable ability.

Some Questions Settled.

The correspondent adds:—

Among the rumors afloat is one to the effect that Boutwell and Hoar will be the next to go. People who pretend to know all about it look intensely wise and predict that George S. Boutwell will not be at the head of the Treasury two months hence, and that, indeed, his successor has already been agreed upon. So far as your correspondent can make out, however, there is no ground for this rumor as affecting Boutwell, though there does seem to be some reason for the belief that Hoar will not remain much longer in the Cabinet. Boutwell and Fish are, perhaps, the two members of the Cabinet, next to Rawlins, strongest in the esteem of President Grant, and therefore it seems highly improbable that Boutwell will go out.

Probably Improbable.

The change has a greater effect on the Pennsylvanians than upon other folks. They are in a great rage at losing their representation in the Cabinet. The idea that a great State like Pennsylvania should be kept out and a little potato-patch like New Jersey awarded a Cabinet officer seems to them utterly preposterous. They admit that they were not satisfied with Borie, but they blame the President for not selecting another and more popular man from that State. The Pennsylvania politicians say the effect of this Cabinet change will be most disastrous upon the approaching Gubernatorial election in their State. Even the most sanguine begin to entertain doubts of the ability of the radicals to carry the State, which at the best is expected to be very close. The Republicans say the people of Pennsylvania will regard the action of the President in not selecting a successor to Borie from the old Keystone as a snub. It will cool the ardor of the Republicans, while it will give courage to the Democrats. Altogether, Pennsylvania is decidedly disgusted with Grant, Borie, and herself.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Conquest of Soudan.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* informs its readers that Sir S. Baker Pasha's force for the conquest of the Soudan will consist of two regiments of infantry, each 600 strong, one regiment of irregulars 600 strong, two regiments of cavalry each 450 strong, two light batteries and one heavy battery—in all a force of some 3300 men. The country is difficult, the climate very damp and feverish. There is no opposition to be apprehended in the field, but it will be interesting to see how Baker Pasha, who is not a soldier, handles his little army. He has power of life and death in his command. We hope he has power to watch over his own life and his health.

Extraordinary Confession.

An extraordinary confession of murder is reported to have been recently made in the neighborhood of Hull, England. Thirty-three years ago an old woman named Lister disappeared very mysteriously from Stockton-on-Tees, and some months afterwards her dead body was discovered in a hedge. Her only son, who bore a bad character, was suspected of having murdered his mother, the suspicion arising mainly from the circumstance that on the morning before her disappearance the old woman said her son was pursuing her to murder her and to rob her of two pounds. At the coroner's inquest an open verdict was returned, the jury inclining to the opinion that the deceased had committed suicide, from the fact that a razor was found lying beside the body. The son died a few days ago at Hull, and, conscience-stricken, he confessed on his death-bed that thirty-three years ago he murdered his mother in a plantation at Elton, near Stockton-on-Tees.

Blighted Affections.

Twenty shillings worth of consolation was recently adjudged to a candidate for matrimony in Scotland, for blighted hopes, wasted affection, etc. A woman named Mitchell, belonging to the parish of Leslie, sued William Aitman, a tailor, in Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, for twelve pounds of damages in consequence of defender having engaged to marry pursuer, and failed to do so. Oldman is over 70 years of age; his would-be wife between 40 and 50. Before going into the merits, the Sheriff gave defender a last chance of closing the case by taking the lady. "Are you quite sure you won't have her yet, old gentleman?" The "old gentleman" declined the offer, and the Sheriff found for the pursuer. He thought, however, twenty shillings would cover all the loss she had sustained.

The International Race.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thus speaks of the approaching rowing match between the boat clubs of Harvard and Cambridge:—

The Harvard boating men are doing their best to prepare for the contests to which they have invited Oxford and Cambridge. They are not accustomed to row with a coxswain, but they are practising almost daily with what they call their "deadweight," and the crew are all picked men. The captain, Mr. Loring, is said to be the best man of his time at an oar. There are to be several spare hands brought over, in case any of the chosen crew fall in. Two of these reserves are close upon six feet in height, and muscular in proportion. The race will excite great interest in the United States, and at Harvard much anxiety is felt that Oxford should send its best representatives, so that it may not be said hereafter, "If we had put so-and-so in the boat we could have beaten you." The London Rowing Club are prepared to treat their transatlantic friends with great hospitality, and they may safely calculate on receiving equally kind treatment wherever they go. It is only to be hoped that the experiences of the last match between Oxford and Cambridge will not be forgotten, and that by some means or other the steamboats will be kept under proper control.

EXCITING.

A Nashville Editor Calls an Attorney-General a "Squirt"—The Attorney-General Attempts to Shoot, and Gets a Healthy Drubbing.

From the Nashville Banner, June 23.

At 12·30 o'clock yesterday the single report of a pistol resounded on Deaderick street. Our reporter left the sanctum immediately to ascertain the cause, and found crowds of people rushing through that thoroughfare on the same errand. A few persons had passed up the stairway leading to the editorial room of the *State Journal*, over T. P. Wade's lock and key-fitting establishment. Our reporter followed and discovered that a large crowd had already filled the room. A personal difficulty had occurred between Attorney-General Tuthill and Colonel George E. Grisham, editor of the *State Journal*. They had been separated and were now in the custody of Officers Burke, Pfister, and Harrison Grisham asked what he (Tuthill) had shot at him for when his back was turned. Tuthill, with a very opprobrious epithet, retorted that he (Grisham) should not call him a "squirt," and rushed at his antagonist with a black rule. This was taken from his possession, and both were soon after taken out of the room—Grisham to the police station, and Tuthill to the office of Justice Brien. After they had reached the street however—being on the opposite sides—Tuthill cried out, "Bring the —— over here."

The difficulty originated from the following article, headed the "Sanitary Business," which appeared in the first issue of the *Journal*:—

We understand that Tuthill, the "Grate Little Skwirt," who is at present facetiously playing Attorney-General for Judge John Hu. Smith in this city, made the remark prior to the sale of the *Press and Times* that "that organ must be looked after as a sanitary measure, and the nuisance abated." Very well; it was looked after, at a cost of $15,000. But whether they have succeeded in making sanitary improvements is to be decided by those who derive the benefit therefrom. We have no doubt the *Press and Times* was rather a tough customer to Tuthill and his kit at that particular time. But we now have another sanitary job the *State Journal*, for these itinerant vagabonds to remove—this time, however, your sixteen thousand dollars will stand no more chance of accomplishing your nefarious purpose than a short-tailed bovine in fly-time! Wade in, Tuthill, with your sanitary measures. We will assist you!

Others of the same stripe have been seriously concerned for our welfare, and have expressed themselves rather freely. We will look after them in due course of human events!

Of the difficulty the following is

COLONEL GRISHAM'S STATEMENT.

While I was quietly sitting at my desk this morning, engaged in my editorial duties, Tuthill, the so-called Attorney-General of this district, entered my office, armed with a repeater, I being entirely unarmed and unaware of the presence of any foe, my back being towards the door, and attempted to assassinate me. Approaching me behind, he inquired whether I was responsible for the article which appeared in yesterday's *Journal*. I replied I was, and had a witness as to what he had said in regard to my paper. He then stepped back, drew his revolver and fired at me. I quickly knocked his pistol down, and taught him, by a few well-timed blows, that even assassination could not always be successful. It was undoubtedly a cold-blooded attempt at assassination, and as readily defeated as it was wickedly conceived. There is in us no disposition to decline an honorable and fair settlement of personal differences. Our approbension can only be aroused by those who would scruple at no method which would secure our destruction without danger to themselves. And we are equally ready to redress, by all proper and pacific means, any injury that it may be our misfortune to do any one. But we shall ever hold it our bounden duty to punish, with becoming severity, any aggression that may be made upon our rights from whatever source it may.

GEORGE E. GRISHAM,
Senior Editor *State Journal*.

CAPTAIN TUTHILL'S STATEMENT

concerning the affair is as follows.—He says that on entering Colonel Grisham's room the latter was at his desk, with his back turned towards the door. Tuthill went to the window, towards which Grisham was facing, put his foot therein and inquired of Grisham why he had blackguarded him (Tuthill) in his paper of the evening previous. He said further that he thought any citizen had a right to criticize public journals privately, without such expressions being arrayed in print, with personal and slanderous attacks. Grisham replied that he had a witness who would testify to the statement which had been made. Tuthill did not deny having made use of the expression quoted, but remarked that Grisham had no right to abuse him in the manner in which he had done. At this Grisham arose from his seat, and, facing Tuthill, remarked that he (Grisham) was responsible there or anywhere for what he wrote. Tuthill then said, "Be responsible," and stepped back, drew his pistol, and fired. Just at that time Grisham sprang upon him, and, it is supposed, must have knocked the pistol down, the ball having penetrated the floor between Grisham's feet. They clinched, and went to the floor, with Tuthill on top, the latter dropping his revolver in the scuffle. S. A. Bovel, assistant editor, who had been lying on a bed, awoke at this time, and pulled Tuthill off, and gave Grisham an opportunity to become the uppermost in the fight, of which he took advantage. Tuthill endeavored to keep Grisham from striking, and in this attempt was scratched underneath both eyes by Grimshaw's finger nails. Mr. Bovel states that he was asleep, and did not awake until aroused by the report of the pistol. He was, therefore, unable to tell as to how the difficulty, originated. In order to prevent another difficulty General Thomas Smiley, without consultation with either party, swore out a peace warrant before Justice Matthews, late in the afternoon, against Tuthill and Bovel, the latter having made use of the expression that "any man who would act like Tuthill in going into the private room as he had done was nothing but a —— coward and midnight assassin, and I am responsible to Tuthill or any of his friends."

CLIPPINGS.

Items of News from Our Exchanges.

RAYMOND'S SUCCESSOR.—There is quite a sharp contest going on for Mr. Raymond's successor in the *Times*. The principal stockholders in the concern are George Jones, the publisher and business man of the concern, who owns thirty shares; Mr. Raymond's estate, thirty-four shares; James B. Taylor, fourteen shares; E. B. Morgan, of Cayuga, ten shares; A. B. Stout, ten shares; and two other shares owned by other parties, making in all one hundred shares. The shares are valued at $10,000, making the concern worth about $1,000,000. The different interests are divided as to who will be Mr. Raymond's successor. One interest favors George William Curtiss, another interest would like to see Mr. Godkin, of the *Nation*, and another interest is pressing Mr. District-Attorney Tracey, of Brooklyn. How the matter will end it is impossible to way. The *Times* is a prosperous newspaper, and is paying large dividends. It is understood that Mr. Raymond made a will some time since, making Judge Benedict his administrator.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

AN ALARMED CORRESPONDENT.—A correspondent of a New York journal, who values his head above all other things, is the subject of this Washington despatch to the *Times*:—A member of the editorial staff of one of your contemporaries, who was despatched by that journal some time ago on a trip through the South for the purpose of reporting on its condition politically and financially, but more particularly with a view to examine its agricultural and business aspects, has just returned to this city after an absence of nearly two months. When he first started he wrote one or two letters on the Southern country, but as he proceeded into the interior and got below Virginia, he felt that he could not conscientiously discharge his duty as a journalist and feel safe. He says that the whole South is for sale, and represents the condition of society as turbulent and riotous. As a precautionary measure he requested Mr. Greeley not to publish his letters until his return to New York, which was complied with. The editor in question got more intimately acquainted with Ku-Klux gangs than he considered desirable, but his editorial associates will be glad to learn that he comes back with the usual number of legs, arms, etc.

FEMININE STATISTICS.—The class historian, a blonde, of the Packer Female Institute, New York, gives the following interesting statement about the class of '69:—

The class numbers 22. Of these the oldest is 22 years 5 months; youngest, 17 years 4 months; age of the class, 453 years 9 months; average age, 19 years 8 months 1 day. Tallest, 5 feet 6½ inches; shortest, 4 feet 11 inches; height of the class, 115 feet 4 inches (19 feet higher than the dome of the Institute); average height, 5 feet 2¾ inches. Heaviest, 145 pounds; lightest, 90½ pounds; weight of the class, 1 ton 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. av.; average weight, 120½ pounds.

Color of hair—Shade of brown, inherited from Mother Earth, 10; auburn, poetically so-called 4; light, 4; hue of raven's wing, 3; golden, 1. Wear either frizzes, curls, or both—habitually, 10; frequently, 6; naturally, 2; never, 4. Color of eyes—"Heaven's own blue," 7; earth's own brown, 5—"eyes too expressive to be blue, too lovely to be grey," 5; of midnight darkness, 3; hazel, 2.

Wear eye-glasses—habitually, 3; semi-occasionally, 4; depend entirely on the naked eye, 15. Wear diamond rings, 5; live in anticipation, 4; neither wear nor care, 13. Wear earrings, 13; do not and will not make holes in their ears where from to suspend jewels, 9. "*Dote* on the German," 4; dance otherwise, 10; neither dance nor dote, 8. Are called "flirts," 9; never so slandered, 11; but show a slight disposition to coquetry, 22. Songstresses, 16; "never sing under any circumstances," 6; "play the piano," 18; "No, thank you, I don't play," 4. Ambitious to become authoresses, 4; not so moved, 15; have "sung away ambition," 3.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ex-Secretary Borie Leaves Washington—Robeson Commences His Work—Removals of Ornamental Clerks—Callers at the Executive Mansion.

Affairs on the Pacific Coast—Doings of the Congressional Committee.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

His Departure.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Ex-Secretary Borie left Washington this morning for Philadelphia.

Secretary Robeson is at the department, engaged in the performance of his official duties, etc.

Naval Orders.

Commander Lester A. Beardslee has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting at the Navy Department.

Callers at the White House.

The members of the Cincinnati Base Ball Club, now here, called at the White House this morning and paid their respects to President Grant. They were accompanied by a committee of the Olympic Club of this city, with whom they play this afternoon. The President will probably attend.

Returned.

Colonel Robert M. Douglas, of the President's staff, has returned to Washington, and is on duty at the Executive Mansion this morning.

Removals.

Several clerks were removed this morning from the loan branch of the Treasury Department.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Congressmen in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Senators Wade and Conkling and the Committee of Ways and Means of Congress to-day met a number of leading merchants and bankers and the representatives of six Chinese companies of this city. After an exchange of compliments, one of the Chinese representatives made a speech, expressing the hope that the Government would double the subsidy of the China line, and run a semi-monthly steamer. He suggested that if Congress passes laws giving full protection to the Chinese, it would be the means of inducing capitalists from China to invest their money in this country. He complained of the unjust laws of California preventing the Chinese from testifying in the courts, and laying a special tax on Chinese miners, collecting $5 per head from each Chinaman who enters the State. They were satisfied with our treaty with China, but wanted the protection it promised. He recommended the members of the committee to converse with his countrymen here, and hoped that on their return they would speak favorably of the Chinese to the Government of the United States.

New Hotel Enterprise.

Negotiations have been closed with leading hotel managers at last for the erection of a grand hotel in this city, to occupy two blocks, bounded by Market, Montgomery, South Second, and Jessie streets. The buildings north and south of Stevenson street will be connected at each story by covered bridges.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A New Railroad Route.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—There seems to be a determination to push forward the Maryland Central Railroad, which will give another independent through line to Philadelphia. At a meeting held at Towsontown yesterday, it was agreed to survey the route immediately.

FROM NEW YORK.

Drowned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 26.—Alonzo Walsh, a young member of the Thirteenth Street M. E. Church, in New York, while attending a picnic of that church at Cold Spring yesterday, was drowned while bathing.

FROM THE STATE.

Death of Judge Woodward's Wife.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 26.—The wife of ex-Judge and Congressman Woodward died yesterday. Her funeral takes place on Sunday.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 26—A. M.—At the opening Consols are quoted at 92¾ for money and 93 for account. United States Five-twenties, 80¾. Erie Railroad, 19⅜. American stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—A. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Middling uplands, 12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12½d.

Flour is quiet at 25s. Other articles are unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 26—P. M.—Consols closed for money at 92¾ and for account at 93. Five-twenties, 80¾. Railways quiet. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—P. M.—Cotton closed active. Uplands, 12¼d; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales to-day 18,000 bales.

Lard quiet at 72s. Cheese 93s. Bacon 68s.

Cotton at Havre closed quiet and steady.

THE CRANE MURDER.

The Plea of Yerger's Insanity.

Jackson, Miss., cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

The time of the Military Commission to-day was wholly occupied in receiving the testimony of Mr. John K. Yerger, uncle of the prisoner, regarding the family difficulties of the accused. He was unreasonably violent, sometimes bloodthirsty, and, as the defense claim, crazy. His conduct for several years past was gone into, and an effort was made to show that eccentricity, if not insanity, has marked the conduct of his family on the male side for some generations. A few months since he made a lunge with his knife at his brother George, and was only defeated by being knocked down with a chair; for three or four years witness had believed, and at times had said, that he was crazy; did not think his conduct was due to liquor, though drink augmented his distemper; on the morning of Colonel Crane's death accused returned from Memphis at 1 o'clock A. M.; sent for witness at 5 o'clock; did not think he had slept at all; he seemed greatly excited at the indignity and insult to which his wife and family had been subject in the seizure of the pipano during his absence; witness did not anticipate any trouble, or he would have endeavored to prevent it. Witness described the encounter between Yerger and Colonel Crane as narrated before by other witnesses. Endeavored to separate the parties; got his clothes all bloody; picked up the knife as Edward threw it down, all covered with blood; took it to his office and locked it up as it was until it should be called for; saw Colonel Crane strike Yerger, holding his light cane horizontally, breast high, and striking out at Yerger.

On this point the testimony of the witness differed from all others who saw the scuffle preceding the stabbing.

On cross-examination the witness would not admit that the conduct of the accused resulted from drink, or that his insanity was due to delirium tremens. The accused has gone as a delegate to the Memphis Convention, but got up the meeting himself, and it was only attended by five or six persons; had once been in the State Legislature, and was a delegate at large for the State at the Democratic Convention. He managed his own business, but managed it badly, and gave constant evidence that his undue excitement and ungoverned passions were due to an unsound mind.

THIRD EDITION

THE WEST.

Disaster by Fire—Injuries to Firemen.

FROM THE WEST.

Destructive Fire—Firemen Seriously Injured.

DETROIT, June 26.—This morning the foundry and machine shops of the Fulton Iron Works were destroyed by fire. The loss is about $50,000, on which there is an insurance of $30,000. Chief Engineer Bettle was seriously burned by a falling wall, and Frank Smith, a driver of a steamer, was thrown off the engine, striking on his head. His recovery is doubtful.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Stocks strong. Gold, 137½. Exchange, 9⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 122; do. 1864, 117; do. 1865, 118; new, 119¾; do. 1867, 119⅝; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Company, 62; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 194⅞; Reading, 98¾; Hudson River, 165; Michigan Central, 133; Michigan Southern, 106⅞; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 119¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 157.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Cotton firm at 33½c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat dull and lower; sales of low white at $2. Corn dull; prime white, 95@97c.; yellow, 88c. Oats dull; Pennsylvania, 78@80c.; light, 70@72c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm, and held at $1·04.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Cotton active and firmer; sales of 2000 bales at 33½c. Flour declining, but is without decided change; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat dull and declined 1c.; sales of 21,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·52, and No. 2 at $1·45@1·44½. Corn firmer; sales of 44,000 bushels mixed Western at 83@82c. by canal, and 82@83c. by railroad. Oats active and firmer; sales of 51,000 bushels at 77c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $32·25@32·45. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—good to choice, $1·50@1·60. Legal-tenders, 74¾.

Arrived, ships Olivia Davis, New York, and Anne Lizzie, Callao.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	196¼	Toledo and Wabash.	73
Ph. and Rea. R.	98¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	76¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	101½	Adams Express.	63¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	82½	Wells, Fargo.	32¼
Chi. and W. W. pref.	96	United States.	75
Chi. and R. I. R.	119	Tennessee 6s, New...	69½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	156¾	Gold.	137½
Pacific M. S.	87½	Market firm.	
West. Union Tel.	39¼		

—The districts in the neighborhood of the Austro-Turkish frontier, which some years ago were infested by numerous hordes of brigands, have of late again become the scene of frequent murders and acts of pillage, and the Austrian Government has ordered troops to be sent against the robber bands. Lazo Skundrich, one of the most celebrated and formidable of the brigand chiefs, who was for eighteen years the terror of the "Military Frontier," is now in the hands of the Austrian authorities. He gave himself up to the troops in 1866, after stipulating that "neither himself nor his companions should be sentenced either to death or imprisonment for life." He was then employed, on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief," as leader of the Austrian troops in their campaign against the brigands; and he proved so successful in his new career that in a short time the country was almost entirely cleared of the robber bands. He was then tried in a civil court for his former offenses, and was sentenced, together with his band, to eighteen years' hard labor. As soon, however, as it became known that he was in prison, the brigands again began to show themselves, and their depredations have now become so formidable that the Government has decided to liberate Skundrich and employ him as before, in the pursuit of his former comrades.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Can nothing be done to check the unaccountable mania of railway officials for locking up passengers in carriages? On the Underground Railway, for instance, at Westminster Bridge, trains are constantly coming in with all the doors locked on the arrival side, and passengers are kept kicking and shouting for deliverance till a leisurely porter, with evident enjoyment of the sport, saunters along, releasing the angry captives as he goes. This is excellent fun, no doubt. Life in an underground railway must be rather dull, and one would certainly not grudge any innocent relaxation to beguile its tediousness. But some amusement might surely be devised for the officials less trying to the temper of the public. This plan for locking the carriages on the side at which people are required to get out is on a par with the ingenious idea of the South Eastern Company, who have been prosecuting a gentleman for 'unlawfully and wilfully' neglecting to alight at a station at which the train, as was proved, never stopped. It is quite clear that railway officials are not to be trusted with keys, and it would be well if Parliament interdicted them from the use of such instruments altogether."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The trial of a German named Louis Goldschmidt, for keeping a disorderly house, engaged the attention of the Court this morning. The place complained of is No. 1832 Master street, is used as a lager beer saloon, and is in the centre of a row of pretty and highly respectable residences; and a number of persons living there testified that the swearing, singing, and laughing of the drunken people who frequent there, rendered it unpleasant for any decent family to have a home in the neighborhood. On trial.

Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood.

Rules and motions were before the Court to-day.

In the case of Knecht vs. Price et al. exceptions to Master's report. The judge delivered his decision, dismissing the exceptions and deciding according to the Master's report.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Brewster.

The usual Saturday lists and Orphans' Court business were transacted this morning.

Judge Brewster gave the following judgments:—

Greaves vs. Gamble. Demurrer to a bill for specific performance. Demurrer overruled.

F. Hermann vs. David Mayer. Certiorari to Alderman Delaney. Judgment reversed.

Dunlap vs. Shepley, certiorari to Alderman Gibson. In this case it was alleged that the alderman gave judgment without any evidence being heard before him. This record says that several witnesses were sworn, and that proofs and allegations were heard. The defendant and his wife were allowed to be examined in support of the exceptions, and no testimony was offered to contradict them. The Court therefore reversed the judgment.

Ogden vs. Dappy. Certiorari to Alderman Delany. In this motion three months notice to quit on the 25th of March, 1869, served on the 25th of December, 1868, is held sufficient, and the Alderman's decision is affirmed.

Wister vs. Conroy. Certiorari. In this case the Court holds that a lease upon agreement that the tenant will vacate at any time upon three months' notice, does not create a term, and is, on the contrary, a pure tenancy at will; and that an alderman cannot legally act as agent for either of the suitors before him, he being liable to indictment for an aggravated misdemeanor for so doing.

The judgment is reversed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, June 26, 1869.

The improvement in several branches of trade during the past week has given additional activity to the loan market, both for commercial and manufacturing purposes, whilst the demand for breadstuffs and wool has made heavy drafts on the funds of the market to move them to the seaboard. This, in a great measure, will account for the tightness which has prevailed in most of the currency markets of the Eastern seaboard, and no immediate relief is anticipated by those who are best able to judge of the prospects of the future.

Currency in our local money centres is about equal to the demand, but there is very little surplus generally, whilst a few of the banks feign poverty. The rates for call loans are quite stiff at 5@7 per cent. on Governments and other collaterals, and discounts at the banks average 7 per cent., and 7@8 per cent. in the outside market for prime mercantile acceptances.

Gold is firm but dull. Sales at 12 M. at 137⅛.

The market in Government loans was very quiet, but prices were firm.

State and City loans were extremely quiet, with sales of the latter at 100 for the new certificates and 94 for the old. The better class of railroad, canal, and other bonds were offered sparingly. Reading Railroad was steady at about 49·44, with some sales s. o. at 49⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad was firm at 56⅝@56⅝; Camden and Amboy Railroad was steady at 130; Norristown Railroad at 69; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 36; Minehill Railroad at 54½, and Catawissa Railroad at 37.

In Canal stocks the only sale was of Lehigh Navigation at 36⅛@35⅞, the latter a decline.

Bank and Passenger Railroad shares were extremely quiet, without any change from yesterday's quotations.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, N.	100	5 sh Bk N Am.	242		
$400 do. opg.	100	100 sh Read R.	b30.	49·56	
$200 Pa 6s, 2 sc.	107¾	100	do.	b10.	49½
$200 do. 1 scr.	105½	100	do.	49·44	
$50 Pa 6s W L Cp.	102	8	do.	49	
$1000 Leh R loan.	87⅛	100	do.	49·44	
$1000 Leh Gold 1.	93⅞	100	do.	c.	49·44
15 sh Cam & Am.	130	100	do.	b10.	49¼
cash.	130½	20	do.	49·44	
1 sh Penna. rec.	56⅛	500	do.	b30.	49·56
400 do.	56⅜	200	do.	s30wn	49½
119 do.	56⅜	300	do.	b60.	36⅛
100 do.	56⅜	100	do.	b30	36
200 do.	56⅜	200	do.	b60.	36⅛
2 do.	56⅜	200 sh	Niagara O.	s30	2⅜
100 do.	b30. 56⅜	300	do.	b30.	2⅜

AFTER BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 3 sc.	109¾	100 sh	Read	s30.	49⅜
53 sh Penna R allot	56	100	do.	b5	49·31
250 do. allot. s5wn	56⅛	500	do.	b30.	49⅜
500 sh Leh N Stk. 2d	35⅞	3 sh	Norrist'n.	ls.	
100 do.	35⅞		85wn.	49⅜	
100 do.	b30. 36	300 sh	Cata Pf.	37⅛	
500 do.	b30. 36	11 sh	Phil Bk.	160¾	

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137⅛	11·51 A. M.	137⅛
11·20 "	137⅛	12·10 P. M.	137⅛

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121¾@121¾; do. 1862, 121¾@122¼; do. 1864, 116¾@117¼; do. 1865, 118@118¾; do. 1865, new, 119⅜@119⅞; do. 1867, new, 119⅛@119⅝; do. 1868, 119⅛@119⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106@106⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛. Gold, 137⅛@137¼; Silver, 131@133.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121½@121¾; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅞@122¼; do. 1864, 116⅞@117⅛; do. 1865, 117⅛@118⅛; do. July, 1865, 119¼@119⅝; do. July, 1867, 119¼@120; do. July, 1868, 119¼@119¾; 5s, 10-40, 108⅛@108¾. Gold, 137⅜@137⅝.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The Money market to-day was more abundantly supplied with funds, but the increased activity in stocks kept the demand quite up to the usual degree. The general and prevailing rates during the earlier hours were seven per cent. gold on miscellaneous collaterals, and seven per cent. currency on Government. In f

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

To Sabbath School Teachers.

Dr. Tyng recently warned Sabbath School teachers against the round-about way of praying and teaching; it reminded him of the Vermont boy who crooked his gun-barrel to shoot around a hay-cock. There are too many teachers of the "salt and sugar" character—afraid of rain, or cold, or dew. Punctuality was wanted, and a persistent effort, renewed week by week, for the accomplishment of the great purpose. Put on the harness, and do not fail to improve every opportunity for good. In Philadelphia, many years ago, he found a little girl crying at night, in the storm, having been lost on her way to church. She was cared for; her Christian education was attended to, and she became in time the wife of a clergyman and the means of the conversion of many souls, among whom was the son of the speaker, the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng.

Answer to Prayer.

"Ask, and ye shall receive." So fully has this promise been verified to me in my labors in the Sunday-school, that I have been led to give some account of it, in the hope that some fellow-teacher, fainting under the burden of responsibility, may be led to seek more earnestly at the throne of grace for Divine strength and guidance in this great work, may be encouraged, cheered, and stimulated in this labor of love.

Mine was a class of boys, ranging in their ages from eight to twelve—bright, active, restless spirits. I realized fully all the qualities essential to their judicious moral and religious training, and how unequal I was to the task. I had no love for the work; only a fearful sense of duty and responsibility. It was a burden under which I was well nigh sinking, until I was led by the spirit to cry earnestly to God for strength in my great weakness, for wisdom for a spirit of love and patience, for earnestness, and faith, everything which I needed to fit me for the training of immortal souls.

I bore each precious one by name to the throne of grace, asking of my Heavenly Father gifts for each, according to his needs. He graciously heard and answered my petitions. There was a marked change in the spirit of the class. The very things I asked for each one individually seemed granted, while He graciously filled my own soul with such a love for the work, such a tender, earnest, loving interest in each one, that what had been a burden became a joy and delight. And I rejoice in the assurance that He will continue to hear my prayer, and that the seed sown in these young hearts will spring up and bear fruit to eternal life.

O, why are we so backward in coming to God, when we have the full assurance in His blessed Word that he is only waiting to be inquired of, to pour us out a blessing. Fellow-teacher, plead His precious promises in faith, and you will receive the blessing; plead with God till you have the spirit of your blessed Master in this great work of saving souls; plead earnestly till each precious soul committed to your charge is gathered into the Saviour's fold.]

SUMMARY OF GENERAL CHURCH NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The following despatch was sent over the Atlantic cable after the votes in the General Assemblies in New York, on the question of reunion:—

"NEW YORK, May 29, 1869.—Thomas Nelson, Edinburg:—Both Assemblies, five hundred to eight, determine reunion November next, Presbyteries consenting. One Assembly next May one hundred thirty-third Psalm. Read John, xvii chapter, 21st verse. GEORGE H. STUART.

Dr. Robert Davidson, delegate from our Assembly to the Free Church of Scotland, read this despatch in the Free Assembly, in the midst of great applause. The Rev. Drs. Begg and Rainy expressed their gratification at the result, in speeches which seem to have been warmly welcomed by all parties in the Assembly.—*Presbyterian.*

—We learn from the New York *Observer* that the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, met at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 20. This Church is, next to the Old and the New School, the largest body of Presbyterians in the country—and was the only branch that was not divided geographically by the war. In 1810 their first Presbytery of three ministers was organized in Middle Tennessee. They number 700 ordained ministers, and over 100,000 members, 22 Synods, and about 90 Presbyteries. The Assembly expressed the conviction, that it would not be for the best interest of the Church for the ministers of two races to meet in the same judicatories, and recommended the formation of Presbyteries of colored ministers, and the establishment of a theological seminary for colored students.

—The pastoral relation of Dr. Eells with the First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco was dissolved by Presbytery on the 1st instant, his people having reluctantly consented to the same at a very full meeting of the church and congregation on the evening previous. The Presbyterian Church at Oakland, California, and the Second Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, which Dr. Eells served with much acceptance in years gone, were applicants for his services. Deciding in favor of the latter, he was duly dismissed accordingly, to take effect July 1.

—The United Presbyterians' report this year shows a membership of 65,624, which one authority makes a decrease of 5000, while another represents it as a small gain. There are 565 ministers, of whom 401 are in service, 726 congregations, 24 churches organized or received and 14 or dismissed or dissolved, 567 Sabbath schools, with 49,874 teachers and scholars. For home missions the appropriations for next year are $31,400, for freedmen's missions $12,200, for foreign missions $70,000. There are 74 students in 5 theological seminaries. The total salaries of pastors and stated supplies were $388,278; congregational expenses, $241,983; amount contributed to church funds, $114,655; general contributions, $73,725; total contributions, $818,641; average per member, $11·38; legacies received by the boards, $3943; average salary of pastors, $823.

—The Scotch Presbyterian Assemblies recently closed their annual meetings. A correspondent of the New York *Observer* writes thus: "The Free Church still stands at the head of these denominations in respect to liberty. Though its members are by no means rich, they have raised for religious purposes the large sum of £420,000. Next to it, in this connection, is the United Presbyterian Church, whose income this year is £318,000; while, last of all, comes the Established Church, whose voluntary contributions amount to only £153,000. It is something to say of a small and poor country like Scotland, that it gives well on to a million a year for the cause of Christ; but it is a significant circumstance that the church in it which gives least for missions, etc., is the church whose ministers are supported by the State. There is clearly such a thing as an education in the habit of giving as well as in every other good thing, and it is evident under the shadow of an establishment that the habit does not find free scope for exercise." The meetings were harmonious, and there were indications that seem to promise an ultimate union of the various branches of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland.

—The Rev. George H. Smyth, of the Sixth Church, of Washington, D. C., accepts the unanimous call of the West Church of Wilmington, North Carolina.

—The Rev. James A. Little, of the Third Presbytery of New York, has accepted a unanimous call from the church in Hokendauqua, Pa.

—The Rev. C. A. Dickey, formerly of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, has received and accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church (New School) at St. Louis.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptist General Association of Virginia reports 443 Sabbath Schools, of which 400 have 34,843 teachers and scholars, and report 1303 conversions. The State Mission Board sustained 15 missionaries, at an expense of $2300. There are in the association 545 churches, 341 ministers, 66,136 members, of whom 55,667 are white and 10,469 colored. The baptisms of the year are reported as 3732.

—The Prussian Baptists held their annual meetings the first week of May, in Stettin. There were reported 8709 members, and 17,000 Baptists on the continent, exclusive of those of Sweden.

—A correspondent of the *Religious Herald* speaks of a Baptist minister in West Virginia who is pastor of five churches. This is certainly *too much* labor for one man, and *too little* for the health of the Churches.

—We learn from the *Canadian Baptist* that Rev. William Stewart, after a successful pastorate of six years with the Brantford Church, has resigned his charge and accepted the unanimous call of the Bond Street Baptist Church, Toronto, to be co-pastor with Dr. Caldicott.

—Rev. T. Allen, of Benton Barbor, Mich., formerly Burman missionary, has been appointed to succeed Rev. G. H. Brigham, District Secretary of the Missionary Unions for the middle district, comprising the State of Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia. His headquarters will be at Dayton, Ohio.

—The First German Baptist Church of Buffalo, N. Y., laid the corner-stone of a new church edifice, June 17. The house is to be 60 feet by 40 in size, with a tower 95 feet high. The structure is to be of brick, and will seat, in its main room, 400 or 500. The estimated cost is $8000. The basement is to be ready for occupation some time in August, and the whole building completed before winter. There are two German Baptist churches in that city, each having a membership of about 150. Both of these churches have shown great enterprise, and are doing efficient work in spreading the Gospel among their countrymen. Bro. G. M. Grimmel is pastor of the First Church; Bro. G. A. Schulte of the Second—both young men, and both enthusiastic in the work of preaching the Gospel of Christ.

—The new Baptist church on Warburton and Ashburton avenues, Yonkers, New York, was dedicated on Sunday last. It has been erected as a present to the congregation by the well known bankers in Wall street, John B. Trevor and James B. Colgate, who have their residences at Yonkers. The church is constructed of brown freestone from Belleville, New Jersey, and is a very beautiful building, 90 feet front and 154 feet deep, with a spire on the southwest corner, near the main entrance, 160 feet high. The roof is covered with slate. The cost of the building is about $200,000, being defrayed, as stated, by the Messrs. Trevor and Colgate, with the exception of the furniture, which will cost about $10,000.

—Twenty graduated at the recent anniversary of the Chicago Theological Seminary, making the whole number of alumni ninety-seven. The total assets of the institution are $259,291·02, being increased during the year about $38,000. The liabilities have also increased about $9000, making the aggregate $19,479·41. The library numbers nearly 5000 volumes, but it is yet only the beginning of the collection needed. The scholarship funds are about $25,000, but less than half of this amount is at present productive.

METHODIST.

—The New York *Methodist* publishes the votes of 120 churches, in different sections of the country, on the question of Lay Delegates. We make the following analysis:—For, 94 (of which nine were unanimous); against, 24; tie, 2. Total votes for, 6350; against, 2360.

—Twenty-three churches in this city, according to the *Press*, gave 2328 votes for, and 295 against.

—At the anniversary meeting of the English Primitive Methodists, held in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London, May 11, the immense audience were surprised and enraptured by the eloquence of a new orator, Rev. W. Jones, of Birmingham, who is thirty-four years old.

—The Rev. E. R. Keyes, a prominent German of the New York Methodist Conference, having renounced the doctrine of that Church, addressed an immense audience in the Swedenborgian church in Poughkeepsie recently, explaining the cause of his conversion to the latter Church. His course has created a profound sensation.

—The Primitive Methodist organization of Great Britain is only 59 years old; yet they have 3500 chapels, and at least 400,000 church members and Sunday School teachers.

—The Methodists have a gift for doing the Lord's work on business principles, and making money out of it, that is unsurpassed. They have bought a splendid building on Broadway for their Book Concern and for connectional purposes, and now they are in the market to sell half a million dollars of coupon bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, which they propose to sell in order to pay for part of the building. Whether the Missionary Board will do the same, or will trust to the gifts of the churches, we have not learned.—*Independent.*

—The *Wesleyan Methodist* corrects the statement that the Wesleyan Church in Seneca Falls has become Congregational. It says that, from a membership of nearly 100, only 33 voted for the change; and that "this was done without any public notification of such intended action.'

—The Wesleyans of England contributed last year £146,072 for mission purposes, an average of over $150 (currency) each. Our Methodists give about 60 cents each for the same objects.

—A case of interference with religious convictions occurred the other day in Buffalo, which came very near terminating like the sad Mary Ann Smith case. A young woman, named Ellen Mannie, a domestic, nineteen years old, was converted at a Methodist meeting. Her parents, hearing of it, tried every means of decoying her home, that they might get her in their power; but she feared them, and would not go. At length they procured a warrant for her arrest. They asserted that she was but seventeen years of age, and under her father's control. She gained permission to retire to her chamber, when she leaped from the window upon a back shed and escaped, and is now where her persecutors cannot find her. It is believed that the intention was to confine her in a nunnery.—*Independent.*

—The Rev. John S. Ayer, a superannuated minister, has just given one thousand dollars to aid in the establishment of a Methodist mission in Italy.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The First Congregational Church in Randolph, Vt., was organized May 30, 1786, with eleven members. The whole number of members to the present time is 660. This church has furnished twenty-two ministers, of whom five became missionaries.

—Rev. C. Blodgett, D. D., has been thirty-three years pastor of the church in Pawtucket, R. I. A few days since a little daughter of a minister in an adjacent town was asked, "Who was the first man?" She promptly answered, "Dr. Blodgett."

EPISCOPAL.

—Bishop Potter gives the Prayer Book honor scarce second to the Bible. In a late sermon, he said he "would consider it more likely that all the people of this or any other organization were mistaken than that any passages of the Prayer Book be in error."

—The vestry of the Episcopal church of Passaic, N. J., of which Rev. Marshall B. Smith, who has joined the Reformed (Dutch) Church, was rector, has received a note sympathizing with them in their "sad affliction in the fall of their late rector," and pressing an application "to become a candidate for the vacant rectorship." Seeing that the applicant states that he has "come into the church lately from the Baptist sect," his reference to the "fall" of such a man as Mr. Smith is quite affecting. He was informed by the earliest mail that he was too late.

—There is a great desire on the part of many of the clergy in England to have the Episcopate increased. The main difficulty is to tell where the funds are to come from.

—The Methodist vote on lay delegation is slowly progressing. It promises to be very light, and the people are certainly but little stirred upon the subject. Thus far the vote stands about three or four to one in favor of lay delegation. We notice that some of the strongest votes for the measure come from the Southern border, where the influence of the Southern Methodists is felt, who have already adopted the plan. A church in New Orleans stands 50 for and 0 against; Green street, Philadelphia, is 258 for and 3 against; a colored church in Baltimore votes 309 for and 1 against.—*Independent.*

—Rev. Charles E. Cheney, of Chicago, who is to be tried by an ecclesiastical board for the offense of omitting the words "regenerate, etc.," from the office for the baptism of infants, has been informed by Bishop Whitehouse that none of the signers of the late protest against Ritualism and High Church notions will be allowed to sit on the Court. The Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse is the fit bishop of that diocese, which has struck out the word "Protestant" from its name. He packs his juries.—*Independent.*

—In the largest Episcopal church in Mobile, after a contribution is taken up, it is ceremoniously handed to the pastor, who asks all who have contributed to rise, when he solemnly consecrates the collection with prayer. Every one gives something.

—Bishop Armitage refused to attend a recent Bible Society meeting in Milwaukee, as "it was not in accordance with his principles to participate in mixed societies like the American Bible Society."

—A Protestant Episcopal rector of Chicago recently preached a communion sermon on the duty of receiving the bread with hands crossed, and of carrying it to the lips without touching it with the fingers!

—The following remarks are timely:—The *Protestant Churchman* says that "in some of our 'fashionable' congregations a man without kid gloves is as much out of place as he would be at an aristocratic wedding party in cowhide boots. And it is because they feel that they cannot vie in elegance with their neighbors that the poor often stay away from church." To which the *Advance* replies:—"True, but where there is one such church as this, there are ten which comfortably shelter themselves against such a strong indictment, yet keep the poor away for all that! They leave their kid gloves at home, perhaps, but their well-to-do indifference toward the poor is as repellant as the dainty aversion of the former. They don't want to be disturbed in their pews; they don't want the trouble of making the acquaintance of these people; they do not exercise Christian cordiality. They never think what a comment on their lives is the life of Christ!"

—The Rev. Dr. Pendleton, in a letter to the *Southern Churchman*, reports a very extensive religious interest in the Military Academy at Lexington, Virginia. On Whitsunday he presented sixty-six candidates to Bishop Whittle for confirmation, of which number "four were young ladies, two distinguished professors of the college and institute, four assistant professors in the institute, and forty-eight cadets."

—The last suit against the Trinity Church corporation, New York, is based on the ground that it has forfeited its rights to its funds, because it has ceased to be "*Protestant* Episcopal," its rector having joined Dr. Ewer in calling Protestantism a failure; and also because the corporation will give no account of its funds, and perverts them to the destruction of morals by leasing its property to those who keep houses of ill-fame.

—Dr. Joseph Cross, formerly a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, afterwards a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and still later a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has recently accepted a call to the rectorship of the St. John's Protestant Episcopal parish, Buffalo, N. Y.

QUAKER.

—The modified character of modern Quakerism, by which it is assimilating itself in spirit and work with other Christian bodies, is seen in the issue of the *Monthly Record*, an English journal devoted to the home and foreign missions of the Friends. An account is given of numerous breakfast meetings held last winter in London, some attended by 1000 men and others by as many women, and addressed mainly by Quakers and Quakeresses; but "several of different denominations have, under the restraining influence of the love of Christ, at times vocally taken a part in the religious meetings." On one occasion "two clever men of the press were present to produce a satirical article for their newspaper; but the Word of the Lord came with such power to them both that their evil purpose was forgotten, and both are now zealously laboring to build up the faith they once sought to destroy." Mention is made of half a dozen missionaries now in Madagascar. A similar movement is going on in this country, especially in the West; and a new life is being infused into a body which seemed slowly disintegrating. The remarkable revival in Richmond, Ind., in which the Friends have taken so active a part, is an example in point.

MORAVIAN.

—The Moravians of the world are all connected in a single synod, which is now in session in Herrnhut, Saxony. There are 44 members present from Germany, Great Britain, the United States, Canada, South Africa, Surinam, Antigua, Jamaica, Greenland, and Labrador. The election of President brings out one of their peculiar notions. On the first ballot Bishop Ernst Reichel received 41 votes. He declared himself unable to decide to accept the position without the use of the lot, which was in the negative. On the second ballot Rev. Gustav Reichel received 34 votes; but also requested that the lot be used, which was in the negative. On the third ballot Rev. Levin T. Reichel received 35 votes, and accepted the position. The first session ever held was called by Count Zinzendorf, and met December 6, 1736. It had but 10 members, and but a single subject of deliberation—the speedy spread of the Gospel over the world.

CATHOLIC.

—On May 30 there was witnessed at Broadford Catholic Church one of the most imposing sights ever witnessed in Kildare, Ireland. It was the close of a Mission opened by three of the Oblate Fathers of Inchicore, the Rev. Messrs. Kirby, Ryan, and Gaughran. In inviting these preachers to his parish the good pastor, the Rev. Felix Treacey, has added considerably to the deep debt of gratitude which his affectionate flock owe to him.—*Tablet.*

—The will of Rev. John Kenyon, late P. P. of Templederry, Ireland, by which he bequeaths all his property to the Christian Brothers, has been established. The will was impeached on the ground of undue influence by Mr. Peter Gill, who had retained forcible possession of the house and property.

—The Feast of the Blessed Sacrament was celebrated on May 30 in the Church of the Passionist Fathers, at Highgate, with great splendor. There was Solemn High Mass in the morning, and in the afternoon grand Vespers were beautifully sung. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Vincent.

—The editors of the *Revista Universale* announce that, with the approbation of the Archbishop of Genoa, they have organized a committee to collect and forward to the diocesan authority funds out of which substitutes may be provided for poor ecclesiastics drawn for the conscription.

—The corporation of the City of Manchester, in a spirit of justice and generosity, has agreed to contribute £3000 towards the Catholic Industrial School, provided an additional £2000 be added by the Catholic inhabitants.

—On May 30 his Lordship the Bishop of Liverpool held his triennial visitation at St. Joseph's Church, Ribbleton lane, Preston.

—Another effort is about to be made by the Government of India to rescue the Catholic missionaries who are in captivity in Thibet.

—On May 30 the Lord Bishop of Galway administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the Pro-Cathedral of St. Nicholas, Galway, to 646 persons of both sexes.

—A pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Westminster, from his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, was read in all the churches and chapels of the diocese on May 30.

—The cathedral of Killarney has been suitably supplied with an organ of proportions and of qualities that make the instrument second to none in the empire.

—A neat and beautiful little chapel was opened in connection with the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Hammersmith, England, on June 1.

—Cardinal Antonelli is reported to be in a dangerous state of health.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pipne and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth3

BARGAINS.

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,

FOR 30 DAYS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

P. A. HARDING & CO.,

No. 806 ARCH Street,

4 1 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.

PARIS FLOWERS, LINEN-BACK SATINS,

AND

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS

In Unrivalled Assortment.

S. A. & D. STERN,

NO. 724 ARCH STREET,

5 1 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS.

DEPOT

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Nos. 11 and 13 N. NINTH Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

French and American Wall Papers,

Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price.

A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.

In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.

The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by

3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

PAPER HANGINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

LATE WITH

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

No. 1338 CHESNUT Street,

5 6thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,

ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,

LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS

No. 129 ARCH Street and

Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street

PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

WINDOW GLASS

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS

They are also constantly receiving importations of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [illegible] market rates.

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.

5 29 3m No. 618 MARKET Street, Philada.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 2

PIANOS, ETC.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements*. Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos*.

THE BURDETT ORGAN.

P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ*. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction*. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic*.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO., 6 1 mwslm 1103 Chesnut street.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the warerooms of

BLASIUS BROS.,

5 27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES,

AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,

with the new and beautiful

VOX HUMANA.

Every inducement offered to purchasers.

J. E. GOULD,

4 3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

5 21 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CHICKERING

Grand Square and Upright PIANOS.

DUTTON'S,

11 26f No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

For sale, THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOODWILL of a FIRST-CLASS BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS DEPOT, having the AGENCY OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA and New York Daily Papers, Weeklies, etc., and selling about ONE THOUSAND PAPERS DAILY, also doing an EXTENSIVE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOK, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE TRADE. SO SURE A BUSINESS would not have been relinquished but that the proprietor has engagements abroad. The most unexceptionable references can be given to some of the best houses in Philadelphia. A handsome three-story brick dwelling house is attached to the store, the furniture of which can be purchased very reasonable, or the building will be disposed of, if desired. HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, AND THE CLOSEST ATTENTION PAID TO IT, THE ORDER PORTION ALONE OF THE TRADE IS A GOOD BUSINESS IN ITSELF.

Apply to JOHN GREIG,

6 17 Chester, Pa.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,

ENGRAVINGS,

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,

PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

And Wholesale Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

C. F. RUMPP,

Manufacturer and Importer of

FANCY LEATHER GOODS,

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST

Pocket Books, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Porte-monnaies, Portfolios, Cigar Cases, Writing Cases, Writing Desks, Bankers' Cases, Dressing Cases, Money Belts, Match Cases.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.,

6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

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BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 11f

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS & WATER-COOLERS finished in the best manner, and lower than elsewhere

J. W. WEYMER,

No. 52 N. SIXTH Street.

OLD ONES REPAIRED. 6 5 1m

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, July 1, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....Rotsseau.....Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....Semaric.....Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,

1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY.

All goods, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily,

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,

2 26 f Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily,

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp, Saturday, July 3, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 13, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.

or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.

4 6 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,

No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,

5 26 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,

3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have had a beautiful drinking fountain, of a new design, erected at the corner of Broad and Coates streets. The material is iron, handsomely ornamented, and weighs about four hundred pounds. Three or four horses can drink out of it at one time. There is also ample accommodation for the human family.

—Yesterday afternoon, a vest was stolen from the swimming-school on Broad street, which contained a gold watch and chain, a solitaire ring, and a pocket-book, containing from seventy to eighty dollars. The watch has the initials "W. B. C." on the case, and the ring has the initials "W. B. C. to K. R."

—The corner-stone of Trinity Reformed Church, at the corner of Seventh and Oxford streets, will be laid this afternoon. The church will be of brown stone, with four stories, and a large cross on the front, and will cost over thirty thousand dollars.

—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Daniel Spence, aged fifty years, had a leg broken by the caving of a bank of earth, at Thirty-third and Chesnut streets.

—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown man was run over and badly injured by freight cars at Twentieth and Market streets. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137¼.

—Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $801,000.

—Lottery dealers are henceforth to be taxed five per cent. on their gross receipts.

—The number of Assistant Assessors since November last has been reduced by 963.

—The search for Colonel Ryan, of the Cuban forces, still continues, with little chance of success.

—Marshal Barlow, of New York, denies the departure of any Cuban expeditions on Thursday night.

—Comptroller of the United States Currency Hulburd has gone to the North and West, to be absent three weeks.

—General Butterfield made no application for the Assistant Secretaryship at New York to which he was appointed.

—The grain elevator at Vallego, the first erected on the Pacific coast, was put in successful operation on Thursday.

—An old man named John Fry was crushed under the wheels of a freight train and killed, yesterday, at Bethlehem, Pa.

—The "Red Stockings," of Cincinnati, played yesterday at Washington, and defeated the Nationals of that city by a score of 24 to 8.

—Twelve cigar dealers of New York were arrested last night, for not having stamps affixed to each box of cigars sold by them.

—Reports received at Washington from Cuba state that in the last two battles on the island the Spaniards were defeated and lost fifty killed.

—Three men, named Dolan, Kelly, and Dobson, were seriously injured in New York, yesterday, by the explosion of a blast in Sixteenth street.

—Dr. Schoeppe communicates with the Medical Association of Washington, giving a statement of his case, with a view of obtaining pardon or a commutation of the death sentence.

—R. Moody, a negro, and J. A. Galvin have been found guilty of the murder of Officer Fenton and Captain Perry, of the Memphis police. They were sentenced to be hung on August 20, proximo.

—Glynn, the carpenter of the ship James Foster, Jr., and Cruthers and Murphy, boatswain and third mate, were yesterday sentenced respectively to fifteen, seven, and five years' imprisonment for cruelty to the passengers and crew of the vessel on her last trip hither.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, June 23, via Key West.—General Buceta has arrived in Havana. He was hooted at Santiago, and on his arrival at Cienfuegos was only saved from the violence of the volunteers by the intercession of the Governor. He is now concealed in this city, and will be compelled to escape by stealth.

The mobilized volunteers garrisoning Matanzas recently executed —— Robinson, aged 19, the son of a British resident, for carrying rebel correspondence.

Heavy skirmishes have taken place in Cincavillas district, and it is reported that one hundred and fifty Cubans and one hundred Spaniards were killed.

It is known that large sums of money are forwarded to the United States for the purchase of war material, and to aid the Cuban Juntas in fitting out expeditions.

HAVANA, June 24.—General Buceta, falsely reported to have been killed by his troops, has gone to New Orleans.

The cholera has broken out in Guantanamo and vicinity. Several cases are reported in Santiago, and the disease is raging with great severity in the interior.

About the last of May the schooner Grapeshot anded forty men and a portion of her cargo on the Cuban coast. While the boats were landing the men, some of the passengers on board attempted to run the vessel ashore, and a fight ensued with the crew and officers, in which the captain of the Grapeshot received a bullet in his leg. The Grapeshot finally got rid of the whole party, and without landing all her stores, proceeded to Turks Island, where she received a clearance, and arrived on the 4th inst. at Falmouth, Jamaica.

There were 155 packages of arms and ammunition remaining on board, which were seized by the customs officers, and the captain abandoned the vessel. The seizure was subsequently declared illegal, and the captain has sued the Collector of the port and others for damages.

Several filibusters who landed at Battiquere were executed at Santiago.

HAVANA, June 25.—The volunteer forces have of their own free will given up the duty of garrisoning Moro Castle and Fortress Cabanas, and will be relieved to-morrow by a naval force. They have taken this action to convince the Home Government that they had no idea of disobeying its order or opposing the new Captain-General.

HAVANA, June 25—Evening.—The reports of the extraordinary mortality of cholera and dysentery in the ranks of the contending armies are fully confirmed. Nothing is known about the recent military movements, but it is supposed that all important operations have been suspended on both sides.

HAVANA, June 25.—An arrival from Caraccas, June 8, reports that Maracaibo is closed to commerce on account of the supposed local revolution.

HAVANA, June 25.—A special despatch says:—The Venezuelan Government closed Maracaibo because the State authorities had usurped the customs revenues. Ten days' grace was allowed vessels loading at the port.

HAVANA, June 24.—General Pullo has been relieved of command, and arrived here. He reports that 5000 reinforcements are needed in the Celnca Villas district.

Colonel W. S. Ashby, who was the leader of General Wade Hampton's scouts in the late Rebellion, arrived at Nassau last Monday, on the way to Cuba.

Another expedition of filibusters landed on the southern coast.

The schooner La Have has been released as a British vessel, and was towed to Jamaica by her captor. Her captain claims £100 damages for each day of her detention.

Commodore Philemore has gone to Matanzas to investigate the assassination of the English boy Robinson by the volunteers. The English Consul there regards the outrage as an evidence of the inability of the authorities to protect foreigners.

Active steps are being taken to defend Matanzas and Cardenas by Spanish cruisers.

Advices from Nuevitas to the 16th report that another engagement had taken place between Padre and Tunas. The Spaniards, 800 strong, under General Ferver, were defeated. They lost their convoy and retreated to Tunas. General Ferver sent for reinforcements, and they had been forwarded.

In St. Domingo General Cabral and Luperon have joined their forces against President Baez. The former landed at Azua with a strong force, and proposed to cut off all communication between the capital and the interior, while Luperon will blockade the harbor with the steamer Telegrafo.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Whole Block of Buildings Destroyed.

About half-past 4 yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at Sixth and Columbia avenue, which resulted in a greater destruction of property than has for some time past been witnessed in this city. The block bounded by Oxford street and Columbia avenue and Fifth and Sixth streets is composed almost entirely of manufacturing establishments and places of business, and three-fourths of it is now destroyed. The fire originated in a large frame structure on Columbia avenue, above Fifth, occupied by Joseph Canavan, dealer in and manufacturer of skins. This was totally destroyed, and the flames extending westward, set fire to the large five-story brick and stone factory situated on the southeast corner of Sixth street and Columbia avenue, occupied by William McDaniels, manufacturer of curled hair, consuming it entirely, and almost totally destroying the large furniture establishment of D. B. Slifer, situated to the south of it, on Sixth street. Adjoining this property was a three-story brick structure known as Richardson's Furniture Manufactory, and occupied by C. Hall, agent, and John Pey, scroll sawyer. This establishment was apparently but little damaged by fire, though the loss from water must have been considerable.

On Columbia avenue, east of the building in which the fire originated and adjoining it, was the calf, kid, and gaiter leather manufactory of Hermann Straeudel. It was a two-story frame building, and fronted on Fifth street. It likewise was totally destroyed. On Fifth street, adjoining this establishment, was the place of C. Schmitz & Co., leather manufacturers. This building was of brick, two stories high and of considerable length, and was completely burned out. The second story was occupied by Henry Reinecke. South of this structure were two two-and-a-half story frame dwellings, occupied by families in moderate circumstances, who at an early hour were compelled to flee, taking with them such of their goods as could be removed. The interiors of the dwellings were destroyed. In the centre of the angle formed by the rear of the burning building, with an outlet on Fifth street, was situated the Phœnix tannery of C. B. Williams. The shedding and all the houses save those fronting on Fifth street were nearly totally destroyed, and a large number of skins that were soaking in the vats and undergoing the process of manufacture were rendered worthless by the quantity of water with which the ground was flooded.

On the west side of Sixth street, immediately above Oxford, is a row of three-story brick houses, which were more or less damaged by fire. No. 1631, occupied by Nicholas Quary, was entirely burned out. The household goods were covered by insurance. Mr. McDaniels owned the premises. No. 1655, occupied by John Dofby, was slightly damaged by fire, and the furniture by water. Dwelling No. 1648 N. Sixth street, occupied by Henry Geissner, caught fire on the roof, and was partially destroyed. The entire household effects were damaged by water. No. 1650, occupied and owned by Sarah Lawrence, was slightly burned, and the furniture damaged by water. The fence surrounding the property of Ellis, Bunting & Ellis, sash and window-frame manufacturers, caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before they communicated with the lumber stored on the premises.

Dwelling No. 1642 North Sixth street, occupied by Mr. John Sterns, was entirely consumed. The occupant suffers a heavy loss. The property adjoining, occupied by Mr. William Carbrey and Mrs. Engle, caught fire and shared a like fate. Also the property occupied by Mr. Michael Moran.

On Columbia avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, stands a large four-story building, used by the Philadelphia and Boston Salt Fish Company. This caught fire, and before the flames were suppressed was considerably injured on the exterior, but the interior of the building escaped material damage. The row of three-story houses adjoining this was considerably damaged. The dwellings were occupied respectively by John Miller, John Shermer, Frederick Ridey, and Joseph Heneifer. The property belonging to the occupants was much damaged by water.

The Phœnix Tavern was also damaged by fire, and considerable loss incurred thereby to the occupant.

In all of the establishments destroyed there were large stocks of goods on hand, and though it is impossible to state individual losses, the total amount, it is estimated, will not fall short of $250,000, and may probably reach double that figure.

ROBESON.

A Sketch of General George M. Robeson, the New Secretary of the Navy.

According to a Washington despatch, George Maxwell Robeson, Esq., of Camdez, N. J., took the oath of office at noon yesterday as Secretary of the Navy, in place of the Hon. Adolph E. Borie, of this city, whose private business relations have compelled him to relinquish the position. The oath of office was administered to the new Cabinet Minister, and the latter subsequently attended the regular Cabinet meeting.

George M. Robeson, who has thus suddenly been lifted from comparative obscurity to one of the most influential and important positions in the United States, and made, as a member of the Cabinet, one of the arbiters of their destiny, was born in the year 1829, at the town of Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey. His father, William P. Robeson, a native of Philadelphia, was an associate or lay Judge of the County Court, while a maternal uncle, J. P. B. Maxwell, and his maternal grandfather, George C. Maxwell, were members of Congress from the State of New Jersey, the former from 1837 to 1839 and from 1841 to 1843, and the latter from 1811 to 1813. The family on both sides were quite prominent in the politics of the northern section of the State.

When quite young he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which institution he graduated in 1847, when less than eighteen years of age. He then entered the office of the late Chief Justice Hornblower, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, at Newark, and engaged in the study of the law under his instruction. Fully qualified to engage in the practice of the law before his admission, the rules of the State Courts compelled him to await the attainment of his majority, in 1850, before he could secure admission to the Bar. Entering upon the practice of the law in Newark, he soon after removed to Jersey City, his practice being divided between the two cities, until 1855, when Governor Newell tendered him the appointment of Prosecutor of the Pleas, or District Attorney, of Camden county. The position was accepted, rendering his removal to Camden necessary, and held by him until 1860.

In 1865, when the Hon. Theodore F. Frelinghuysen, the then Attorney-General of the State of New Jersey, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate created by the death of Senator William Wright, the new Senator recommended Mr. Robeson as his successor in the Attorney-Generalship, to which position he was appointed by Governor Ward, and still held it at the time of his entrance into President Grant's Cabinet.

On retiring from the office of Prosecutor of the Pleas for Camden County, Mr. Robeson resumed his private practice in Camden, being associated with Alden C. Scovel, Esq. During the whole of this period he took an active and prominent part in the political movements of the State, being an earnest and hard-working Republican. Three years ago, he was talked of as a candidate for Congress from the First district of the State, but declined to enter earnestly into a canvass for the position. During the war, Mr. Robeson was a firm and untiring supporter of the Union cause, being a prominent member of the Union League, and also of the Sanitary Commission. In 1863, when the call for nine months volunteers was issued, Mr. Robeson was appointed by Governor Olden a Brigadier-General, and was in command of Camp Cadwalader, in this city, while these troops were being organized for the active service.

The new Secretary is still unmarried, and resides at the southeast corner of Second and Penn streets, Camden. He is a robust and handsome man, in the prime of life, and in full vigor of health.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4 30 | MOON RISES....9 35
SUN SETS....7 35 | HIGH WATER....4 01

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Port. brig Marianna II, Santos, Lisbon, Jose de Bessa Guimarnes.
Brig Hunter, Lamb, Sisal, Mex., C. C. Van Horn.
N. G. brig Friede, Timmermann, Genoa, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Golden Lead, Dow, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr Abbie E. Campbell, Dennis, New York, Captain.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Salem, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Estelle, Delap, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Thos. Wattson & Sons—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Tubal Cain, Groscnick, 17 days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Workman & Co.
Schr Belmont, Gales, 10 days from Havana, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris—vessel to Warren &Gregr.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, from Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 26.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Mary E. Davis, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Four Boys, with lumber to Noreom & Sheets.
Three boats, with poplar wood, to Manayunk Pulp Works.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 25.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
E. C. Potter, with flour for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 25.—The following boats leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Dell; Hymes; Alpha; T. L. Moore; Owen Brady; J. A. Covell; N. W. Finch; W. F. Blessing; J. Van Buren; Union Delight; Great Eastern; and A. Marcellus, all with coal for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sir Colin Campbell, from Ivigtut for Philadelphia, was spoken 21st inst. lat. 40 40, long. 70 20.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, from Wilmington, N. C., 23d inst., for Philadelphia, has on board 182 bbls. spirits turpentine, 26 do. crude turpentine, 897 do. rosin, 89 do. tar, 10 do. soap stone, 8000 feet lumber, 31 ale barrels, and 6 pkgs. mdse.
Barque Isaac Rich, Achorn, for Philadelphia, was loading at Junin, Peru, 25th March.
Barques Bertha Temple, Mitchell; Hoffnung, Wallis; and Baltasars, Robertson, for Philadelphia, were at London 12th inst.
Barque Sam Shepherd, Evans, remained at Cienfuegos 17th inst.
Brig Annie Bachelder, Steelman, for Philadelphia, was loading at Newport, Eng., 12th inst.
Brig Louis C. Madeira, Mosslander, at Zaza 2d inst., from New York.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, hence, remained at Cienfuegos 17th inst.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, was at Cardenas 17th inst., for Philadelphia next day.
Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, from New York for Cienfuegos, out 8 days, was spoken 18th inst., no lat., etc.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Cobb, hence, was at Cienfuegos 17th inst.
Schr M. A. Harmon, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 23d inst.
Schr Arctic, for Philadelphia, was loading at Buenos Ayres 12th ult.
Schr L. W. Birdsall, Latham, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 24th inst.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, at Baltimore 24th inst. from Charleston.
Schrs W. W. Suits, McDevitt, for Philadelphia, and Oxford, Hughes, for Trenton, N. J., cleared at Baltimore 24th instant.
Schr Carrie Melvin, Watts, cleared at St. John, N. B., 19th inst., for New Castle, Del.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Lozier, late of steamship Cricket, wrecked on St. Augustine bar, attributes the loss of his vessel to the fact that the channel leading into the Inlet has changed to the southward one-half a mile in distance. The direction of the channel has changed some eight points within the last three months, although the buoys remain in their former location. The new channel lies one half a mile south of the old channel, where the buoys would indicate, and instead of the course being S.S.W. it is W.NW., thus deceiving vessels bound in, half a mile in the distance and eight points in the course.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Stree

2 1 mwsrp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu5

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 13 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1 50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2 00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2 00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3 00, $3 50, $4 00, $4 50, $5 00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 3 8w5

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!

ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!

PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1 50 to $5.

Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Orgasdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.

At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Offers his entire stock of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, POPLINETTES, SUMMER POPLINS, MOHAIRS, ETC.

ALSO, LAMA AND INDE LACES,

In Points, Paletots, Rotunds, Sacques, Marie Antoinettes, and Zouaves, [3 27 3mrp

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

CARD.

It is now seventeen years and upwards since we started the retail Dry Goods, then in a very modest way, at our present location. Many seasons of prosperity enable us to afford some bargains to our friends and patrons prior to rebuilding our front store, July 1. 1 7tsm

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED ALL SUMMER GOODS TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

LADIES PREPARING FOR THEIR SUMMER TOURS CAN BE SUITED IN DRY GOODS ADAPTED TO THEIR WANTS.

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

HAVE THIS SEASON MADE LLAMA LACE POINTES A LEADING ARTICLE, AND NOW OFFER THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LLAMA POINTES, FROM $5 TO $100.
LLAMA POINTES, WHOLESALE.
LLAMA LACE JACKETS.
FISCHUES, OLGAS, AND ROTONDES.
WHITES OF ALL GRADES. 4 3 stuth3m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CASSIMERES AND DOESK NS.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving a large and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of all the celebrated makes of

Black Doeskins and Cassimeres

That come to the country, [3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

DEDICATION OF THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG BATTLE GROUND, JULY 1, 1869.

The Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, Hanover Branch, and Gettysburg Railroad Companies have arranged to run through trains, without change of cars, from PHILADELPHIA TO GETTYSBURG, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 29th and 30th, 1869, for the accommodation of parties desirous of visiting Gettysburg and participating in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the monument.

Trains will leave the depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, June 29th and 30th, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia	11 50 A. M.
" Lancaster	2 35 P. M.
" Wrightsville	3 35 P. M.
" York	4 20 P. M.
" Hanover Junction	4 50 P. M.
Arrive Gettysburg	6 15 P. M.

Trains will also leave Harrisburg on the same days, and connect at Hanover Junction with those from Philadelphia.

Returning trains will leave Gettysburg July 1 at 4 20 P. M. and 8 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 8 10 P. M. and 11 45 P. M. The 8 10 P. M. train will have a connection at Harrisburg, eastward, with the Cincinnati Express, and the 11 45 P. M. train at Harrisburg, westward, with Cincinnati Express.

Returning trains will leave Gettysburg July 2 for Philadelphia and New York, via Wrightsville, as follows:—

Leave Gettysburg	9 00 A. M.	12 30 P. M.
Arrive Wrightsville	12 40 P. M.	4 30 "
" Lancaster	1 40 "	5 54 "
" Philadelphia	4 10 "	9 30 "
Leave Mantua June'n	4 19 "	W. Philad. 12 00 M.
" N. Brunswick	6 18 "	3 55 A. M.
Arrive New York	7 48 "	5 17 "

The 9 A. M. train from Gettysburg, July 2, will arrive at Harrisburg 12 55 P. M., and connect with mail West.

The 12 30 P. M. train from Gettysburg, July 2, will arrive at Harrisburg 3 55 P. M., and connect with fast line West.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Philadelphia to Gettysburg and return, via Wrightsville, $5 70.

Philadelphia to Gettysburg and return, via Harrisburg, $7 26.

Tickets to Gettysburg good from June 28 to July 1, inclusive.

Tickets from Gettysburg good from July 1 to 3, inclusive.

For tickets and other information apply to JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., No. 901 CHESNUT Street; S. H. WALLACE, THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets; FRANCIS FUNK, No. 116 MARKET Street. 6 26 3t

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.
2 3 fmw5

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 26.

First night of
ELSLER & DENIER'S PANTOMIME TROUPE,
to George L. Fox's
CELEBRATED PANTOMIME
OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
with a
NEW BURLESQUE PROLOGUE,
written by Mr. Benjamin E. Woolf.
New Tricks, Remarkable Changes, Elaborate Mechanism, Stage Properties, Dresses, etc., and
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
AND
MAGIC TRANSFORMATIONS,
upon a scale of magnificence unequalled, together with a
GRAND BALLET
of distinguished French, Spanish, and English artists, under the direction of M. HENRY ST. ODY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
is produced in the style of the popular
ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES,
filled with Burlesque Scenes, Caricatures of Local Characters and Extravagances of the present day, illustrated by the vagaries of the
MERRY CLOWN,
SIMPLE PANTALOON,
NIMBLE HARLEQUIN, and
TRIPPING COLUMBINE.
The celebrated Pantomimist,
TONY DENIER, AS CLOWN,
a role in which he has no superior,
GEORGE A. BRANE, AS PANTALOON;
HARRY LESLIE, AS COLUMBINE;
Mad'lle AURIOL, AS HARLEQUIN;
PREMIERE DANSEUSE,
Mad'lle THERESA ANTONINO.
To give due effect to the celebrated Skating Scene, the "Champion,"
Mr. ALFRED MOE,
the most graceful and expert Skater in the country, will appear nightly.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, $1 00, 50 cents, 25 cents.
Seats secured in advance. 6 23 4t
Box Office open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
ALEX. FISHER.....Business Manager for the Troupe.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 26, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHT
of Dion Boucicault's great and most successful Drama of the age, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Shaun, the Post.....Mr. J. E. McDonough
With Song "Wearing of the Green."
Arrah Meelish.....Miss Josie Orton
With Songs, "Cushla ages Machree" and "From My Love Parted."
Fanny Power.....Mrs. Charles Walcot
Colonel O'Grady.....Mr. Charles Walcot

FOX'S AMERICAN, WALNUT, ABOVE EIGHTH.—Open all Summer. 100 Performers. More Stars. Butler Pantomime Company. Val. Love and Nellie Maskell Troupe. Annie Hindle, female Lingardist. Dc Rosa and the Grand Ballet. Sam De Vere and the Minstrels. Doors open at 7 30. Saturday afternoon doors open at 1.30.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

MONDAY, JUNE 28.

MATCH, $200.

Mile heats. Three in five to harness. Good Day and Track.

M. Goodin names g. g. PRINCE.
J. B Haines names b. m. NELLIE.
Admission, $1. 6 25 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

Purse $200; second horse to save his entrance; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. For horses that have not beat 2 31.

Entrance 10 per cent.; three or more to fill; two to start. Entries to close Saturday, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. Office, No. 144 South FOURTH Street. 6 24 6t S. KILPATRICK, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—New Frame Cottage, large yard and garden, nine rooms, good water, five minutes' walk to Depot, frequent trains.

Merchantville is a beautiful village, possessing all the requisites for a pleasant country home, church, school, an extensive boarding school, post office, hotel, location high and healthy; excellent water. Very desirable Building Lots for sale at a moderate price, only four miles from Philadelphia via Camden and Burlington County Railroad; leaves foot of Market street at 7 and 10 A. M., and 1 2 15, 3 30, 5 and 6 30 P. M. Leave Merchantville 6 45, 7 50 and 9 10 A. M., and 1 22, 2 41, 5 30 and 8 55 P. M.

For particulars inquire of M. HOMER, Jr., Merchantville, or E. G. CATTELL, No. 26 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia. 6 25 6t

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS,

A NINE-ROOM HOUSE,

No. 1116 CARPENTER Street,

with

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

NAPOLEON AND THE ARMY.

ALTHOUGH in the recent French elections the Emperor achieved a nominal victory, the result, so far from being satisfactory, was ominous of disaster in the not far distant future. The small towns and the agricultural districts, where the ignorant peasantry are in the majority, declared for the empire and elected a majority of the Government candidates to the Corps Legislatif. It is the large cities, however, that lead public sentiment in France; and if Paris successfully inaugurates a revolution, the experiences of history will be belied if the nation at large does not make haste to follow. Paris and the other great cities that represent the wealth, intelligence, and culture of France, that in reality are France as it is known to the world at large, not only defeated the advocates of Imperialism at the polls, but supplemented their pacific victory by revolutionary demonstrations which sounded strangely like the mutterings of a coming storm. Notwithstanding all that has been done during the past twenty years to make France great and prosperous at home, respected and feared abroad, the empire is a failure, inasmuch as it has failed either to suppress or conciliate its enemies, or to secure the confidence of the intelligent and thinking classes. The Emperor has labored to advance the material prosperity of the nation, and to a very great extent he has done so, but the one great idea of his policy, which overshadows everything else, is securing the succession to the throne for his son and the perpetuation of his dynasty. And thoughtful men are seriously inquiring whether Napoleonism is so good a thing of itself that the liberties of the people, and all else that is desirable, must be subordinated to it.

The rioters of Montmartre were promptly suppressed by the well-trained soldiers at the beck and call of the Government, thousands of arrests were made, incendiary papers were confiscated and their editors imprisoned, and 1 order was once more restored. No one knows better than the Emperor, however, that the dislike for himself and his rule is too deep-seated to be eradicated by such measures as this, and that it is only awaiting a suitable opportunity to break forth with greater fury than ever. He has accordingly left the uncongenial atmosphere of Paris for the camp at Chalons, where on the anniversary of Solferino he managed to flatter his soldiery in a speech that is significant in relation to recent events. He appealed to them to remember the battles fought by their fathers and themselves, as "our victories are the history of progress and civilization"—a conclusion that will scarcely be acceded to by impartial thinkers outside of the French army; and, he continued, "you will thus maintain that military spirit which is the triumph of the noble over the vulgar passions. It is fidelity to the flag and devotion to the country. Continue in the same course, and you will be worthy of so great a nation." These are the Emperor's words as first reported, but the *Journal Officiel* gives a slightly modified version, as follows:—"Continue in the same course, and you will always be worthy of so great a nation, and will maintain the military spirit necessary for a great people." The probabilities are that the first report was substantially correct, but it was thought expedient to give it to the public in a somewhat modified form. The Emperor relies upon the fidelity of the army to maintain himself upon the throne, and he probably feels secure so long as he can calculate upon the blind obedience of his bayonets. Marshal Bazaine, in addressing the Emperor, said, "Your soldiers recall the day on which you led them to victory. This glorious anniversary shall never be effaced from our hearts, and under all circumstances shall they remain devoted to your dynasty." It should be remembered, however, that, since Solferino, Prussia has arisen as a great power that overshadows France, and the disastrous Mexican campaign resulted in anything but glory for the French arms. It is certain that there is great dissatisfaction in the army at the loss of *prestige* that has taken place since the victories that were called to their remembrance by the Emperor; and although the army may be an efficient aid in suppressing a few rioters, it is not at all certain that it can be relied upon in case of an organized revolution. The French army has in the past shown a facility for adhering to the fortunes of the party in power, and in case the Napoleonic dynasty should be seriously imperilled, it would probably be policy for the Emperor to follow the example of Louis Philippe and get over to England as fast as possible, without placing too implicit a reliance on the affection of either Marshal Bazaine or the army under his command. The army is a strong support for the Emperor so long as he can control it, but the nation is stronger than the army if it is once aroused to put forth its strength; and when the day of trial comes the bayonets are more than likely to be found on the popular side.

THE FIST IN OUR CIVILIZATION.

AT this season of blue skies and leafy luxuriance, when human benevolence should take a measure of increase and inspiration from the bounty of nature, another of those loathsome pictures of prize-ring brutality that are as incongruous to the serene surroundings of June as would be a limning by Dore of some group in the Tuscan's Hell beside the innocent hilarity of a virtuous household, is thrust before us.

Whoever would honestly perceive the influence in a single direction of the Christian religion upon mankind, need only descend from a vaunted antiquity with the ages, and beginning with that deification of brute force which is Homer, and pausing to behold degenerate emperors contend in the arena, end with the last Western infamy at Foster's Island. In the world's past there was indeed a manhood in the muscular duel—a manhood of courage, skill, and endurance. But the conditions of society have changed; humanity has ceased to be mainly anatomical, and has become intellectual and moral.

Yet even at a recent period men claiming recognition for sense and culture—very many in England—were outspoken apologists of the prize ring. We remember how liberally peers and wealthy commoners opened their purses to provide a pension for Tom Sayers, and how they accompanied the largess with the heartiest encomiums. There is a magic in that word "Pluck" for the Anglo-Saxon ear which sets at naught the teachings of morality and the dictates of reason. It matters little whether it be Gladstone in the Commons, the cavalry charge at Balaklava, or a contention of vulgar bruisers within the circuit of twenty-four feet of ringed ropes, there are plaudits for every phase, and a muse to sing the occasion, either in the lyrical measure of the laureate, the stately, ink-built periods of the editor, or the profane, gin-wetted adjectives of the St. Giles Chicken and the Tipton Slasher. And when to this admiration of animal courage—of "going in to win"—is added that instructive sense of justice which is the foundation of all magnanimity, and which is compacted into the nervous English phrase of "fair play," we have served up the strongest defense which can be advanced in behalf of the modern prize-ring. This line of vindication was not altogether misapplied to the better days of prize-fighting, when Cribb and Caunt contended for the belt, though it is completely one-sided, and leaves out of view baneful counteracting tendencies.

But how stands the case now? The "clear stage, and no favor," has ended in an indiscriminate ruffianism that is only fit to be classed with the practices of Indian thugs. There is not even remaining to the prize-ring the traditional honor among thieves; for it is obvious that in the recent Devil's carnivals there has been no pretense to fairness in the encounters, and that so, the security of the better is destroyed. And it is just here that a stronger dissuasion from this brutality than the denunciation of moralists, or the repression of police, is likely to arise; for the most inveterate "sport" will refrain from risking his money on a savage whose superiority of muscle and training shall avail nothing against cut ropes, presented pistols, and brandished knives.

It is one of the worst courses of American politics that this wicked and disgusting business is not only winked at, but protected by partisans in place. Of such connivance a signal instance is fresh in our recollection, where one Western Governor telegraphed another to pardon and release from the prison to which he had been consigned for much too short a period, a pugilistic thug. The sentiment of the lowest bar-rooms was to be conciliated at every expense of virtue and order; the votes of the habitues of the gambling dens, rat-pits, and brothels were needed. For ruffianism is at least wise enough to combine in our politics, while decency is content to lift a corrugated brow from its ledger, and utter a momentary and fruitless protest.

THE FRONTIER MASSACRES.

WHATEVER may be the future fruits of the newly-organized Indian policy, it is evidently not yet in working order. The usual number of bloody massacres on the frontier are reported, the irrepressible conflict between civilization and barbarism still continues, and the only redeeming features of the news from the West is to be found in the fact that there are no reports of the organization of a formidable league of savage bands. Every inroad into the old Indian hunting grounds continues to be sternly resisted, a number of advanced settlements have been broken up, and the blood of the pioneers is still freely shed upon the virgin soil of the prairies and plains. The surveyors of the proposed extension of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Colorado were recently attacked, collisions between the troops and the Indians frequently occur, parties of white buffalo hunters are massacred, and the outposts of civilization in Kansas and Nebraska have again been reduced to ruins amid the groans of tortured men and the shrieks of captured women. These murders are committed at different places by different tribes. Detached parties of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes rove back to their old stamping grounds in spite of treaty stipulations; and when they can overpower a small body of white men, they eagerly seize the opportunity to win scalps and to avenge the real and imaginary wrongs of their race. The Dog Soldiers, composed of a party of the most fiendish Indians that ever roamed the continent, are the supposed perpetrators of the shocking massacre on the Saline river. They seem to have sworn on their heathen altars eternal hatred to the pale faces, and no matter what chiefs, councils, agents, or commissioners may do, they never bury the hatchet, and never miss an opportunity to brandish their war clubs or to send their arrows quivering to the heart of a pioneer. Even semi-civilized tribes who have for years been quartered on reservations under the charge of agents, the Otoes and Pawnees, are alleged to have recently killed a small party of white men; and it is reported that preparations are being made by the white citizens of one of the counties of Nebraska to avenge these murders by an indiscriminate slaughter of all the members of these tribes. Such a crime would be, in turn, as horrible as any of the outrages recently perpetrated by the savages, and the past history of the nation is already stained with too many such disgraceful tragedies. It is evident, however, that the new system must be swiftly put in force, as well as wisely arranged, if the frontiers are to be spared the repetition of past horrors. If we would not have the retreating footsteps of the aborigines everywhere marked with a sanguinary trail, in which the blood of red and white men is fearfully intermingled, action must be prompt as well as sagacious and comprehensive.

THE FRENCH CABLE is progressing safely on its way to our shores. The latest despatches from Brest, dated 10 o'clock yesterday morning, state that the Great Eastern was then 377 miles out, and that she had paid out 406 miles of cable. The signals continued perfect, and everything appeared to be working in the most satisfactory manner. This great enterprise has excited a quiet interest in this country, but, as is naturally the case, there is not the same excitement and enthusiasm on the subject as there was when the first cable was successfully laid. The practicability of such an enterprise having once been clearly demonstrated the romance of the thing vanished, and people began to look upon it merely as a business operation. From this point of view we will have to congratulate ourselves on the landing of the American end of the French cable. It will give us a means of communication with Europe independent of England, and the competition which it will excite will undoubtedly have the effect of decreasing the rates of charges and largely increasing the business of ocean telegraphing. This mode of communicating with Europe has become a necessity, and there is certainly room for two or even more lines. We wish the Great Eastern a prosperous conclusion for her voyage, and hope that the cable which she is now paying out will be landed without accident.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, Pastor, at 10½ and 7¾. Strangers invited.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL PREACH in WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets. Services Sabbath morning only.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Prayer meeting every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will preach To-morrow (Sunday) Morning, at 10½, and Evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—TO-MORrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, the afternoon service will be omitted. Service in the evening at quarter before 8 o'clock.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10¾ and 7¾ o'clock.

FREE UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—The pastor, Rev. WILLIAM H. THORNE, preaches To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Public cordially invited. Evening service for the summer omitted.

LUTHERBAUM EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor, at 10½. "Jesus praying in agony." 7¾. Rev. S. A. HOLMAN, Pastor, of Grace Lutheran Church of West Philadelphia.

INSTALLATION.—REV. B. H. HUNT will be installed Pastor of ST. STEPHEN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, FORTIETH and ARCH, West Philadelphia, SUNDAY, 3¼ P. M., by Rev. KUNKELMAN and Rev. Dr. KRAUTH. Services at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held next MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Address by Peter B. Simons, Esq.—What Young Men's Christian Associations are Doing in the South and West. Question for discussion—Would the cause of Christianity be advanced by the fusion of all denominations into one? Vocal and instrumental music under the direction of John T. Stull, Esq. The public are invited. It

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The Sixteenth Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees will be held in HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Professor RICHARDS. SMITH, of the College Faculty, and Hon. JOSEPH ALLISON, President Judge of Court of Common Pleas. Music by the Germania Orchestra. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., 6 26 4t President of Faculty.

NINETY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA. The annual meeting of this Society will be held at AUGUSTIN'S, No. 1105 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, July 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Members of other State Societies who may be in the city on that day are invited to dine with this Society at the above-named place at 6 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE W. HARRIS, Secretary. Philadelphia, June 26, 1869. 6 26 smwfs5t*

THOSE ROSES.

'Tis the first rose of summer left blooming alone,
Its fair young companions will never be blown!
For the two-years-old baby has been on a raid,
And the bright tender buds are all vanished and fled!
The rose does not flourish as well as it might
Where "Olive plants" frequently hover in sight;
And as for its beauty or sweetness of smell,
Any other name for it would answer as well.
On the first *roses* of safes you may see on the floor,
Where Marvin & Co. have their flourishing store,
Is a flower quite safe from such juvenile ways,
That vandals of much larger growth will amaze;
The last summer rose will have blossomed and died
Ere a thief see *those* buds and explore the inside.
Safes beautifully decorated.
For sale by
MARVIN & CO.
6 25 2t4p No. 721 CHESNUT Street.

PUBLIC SALE AT DELANCO, N. J., NEXT THURSDAY, July 1, at 1 o'clock,

"THE DELANCO HOUSE," 45 rooms, on a high bank of the Delaware river, 12 miles from Walnut street wharf; 11 daily trains each way stop at the place; also the steamboat; is now full of boarders; would make a good hydropathic establishment, boarding-school, or private residence. Three acres of ground; good fishing, boating, and bathing; plenty of shade and walks on the shore. Property in good order. Also, at the same time and place, 200 ACRES OF LAND IN BURLINGTON COUNTY, to the highest bidder, without reserve.
Apply to the owner,
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Closing out Stock of Spring Importations, to make room for New Goods.

Plain Silk Fringes, 14c. per yard and upwards.
Fancy Silk Fringes, 50c. per yard and upwards.
Knotted Silk Fringes, 80c. per yard and upwards.
Satin Quilled Ribbons, No. 3, Black, $1·70 per piece.
No. 4 Colors and Black Satin Quilled Ribbons, $2 per piece; also, Nos. 6, 7, 9, 12, in Black.
Real Guipure Laces, 15c. per yard and upwards.
Real Thread Laces, 25c. per yard and upwards.
Real Valenciennes and Cluny Laces at very low prices.
Quilled Alpaca Braids, all colors, for travelling suits, $1·20 per piece.
A full line of Pique Trimmings, very low.

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The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" invitation to the public is as free and cordial as ever, and the public gratefully accept of it.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" garments are now so cheap that you may do well to lay in a stock for

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Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

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FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock. Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2·25
Children " " ..... 1·25
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Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 5½ o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 29 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. RUDDELL,
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is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
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PREVENTION--CURE.

The infatuation of mankind is marvellous. Men of good, sound sense live in or visit unhealthy districts of country during the hot summer months, without using a single precaution to ward off disease. They breathe miasmatic atmospheres and drink poisoned waters, but never provide an antidote against the deadly fevers that lurk in the air and float in the water. No man thinks himself in danger, but any one can readily see that they are pursuing a suicidal course. Thus we find that whenever any of our friends are about to move into a fever country, all make haste to advise him to be sure and take with him a reliable antidote, like the ZINGARI BITTERS, for example; but no one seems to think it necessary to apply this advice to himself.

Thousands of people annually sacrifice their lives by neglect, many more shake with the ague, burn with the fever, are robbed of strength, broken down in spirit, emaciated in body, so that they are useless, burdensome skeletons. In the new countries of the West this has been especially the case. Now that the Southern States on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in the great Valley of the Mississippi have been opened to Northern capital, enterprise, and labor, innumerable families will go thither to purchase cheap homes and reap rich harvests from the fertile soil. Yet many will reap harvests of sore affliction disease, and death if they fail to use the proper precaution to preserve health.

Medical science and the experience of mankind have rendered nothing more certain than this, that the juices of herbs properly prepared are the natural defenses against malarious diseases.

As a safeguard against epidemic and endemic maladies generated by miasma and sun-heated waters, no medicine has yet been discovered that, in certainty to prevent diseases or efficacy in curing when once contracted, can in any degree compare with the GREAT ZINGARINI plant, discovered years ago by Cheopsus, the great Egyptian physician.

All the known remedies were familiar to Dr. Cheopsus; he had used them in his practice in the Valley of the River Nile, where, perhaps, more than in any other part of the world, fever antidotes are used; in his researches among the flora of Northern Africa, he found and tested the medicinal qualities of many plants, but of all these the ZINGARINI HERB was the most valuable. The fame of this medicine soon crossed the Mediterranean into Europe, and the Red Sea into Asia, and there became almost the only remedy for malarious fevers.

A few years ago this medicine was introduced to the American public in the form of the ZINGARI BITTERS, a pleasant and an agreeable liquid, but in not the slightest degree an intoxicating beverage. It is a gentle stimulant, but not an intoxicant. No one, therefore, need hesitate to introduce this article into his family for daily use during the seasons when the danger is greatest.

Its usefulness as a domestic specific cannot be overestimated. In cases of the stomach, sudden spasms, cholic, hysterics, lassitude, nervous headache, and innumerable other little ailments that occur in every family, it is a sovereign remedy.

This Bitters is especially adapted to soothe and tone the stomach, and every one knows that as long as the stomach is in a healthy condition no disease can effect a lodgment in the system. The digestive organs, when vigorous and in a normal condition, perfectly dissolve and assimilate the food, so that the strengthening and building-up elements can be appropriated to all the tissues of the body. But if food is not digested, there is no material supplied to replace the natural waste of the system. The great value of the ZINGARI BITTERS lies just in this fact, that it keeps the digestive organs in tone, or speedily corrects them when deranged.

Chills and fever are the pests of many communities: whole districts of country have been depopulated by this insidious malady, families have been reduced to poverty simply because their working powers had been destroyed by the slow and sure effects of this disease; and the skill of the entire medical faculty is often baffled by its pertinacity, yet no one who has tried this new remedy has long suffered from chills and fever, nor has any one been attacked by this disease who used ZINGARI BITTERS as a preventive. While most men recognize and acknowledge the necessity for stimulants, few take the pains to obtain a proper one. It often happens therefore, the great evil is done in the attempt to cure. Many resort to the use of raw alcoholic liquors, such as are sold in the public drinking saloons. These liquors, it has been shown by extensive and careful analysis made of those sold in the saloons of New York, are often the vilest compounds of water, *fusel oil, amyle*, or *sulphuric acid*. By the use of these, therefore, the system is thoroughly impregnated with deadly poisons, which will lead to fatal results. It is unsafe to trust to common liquors. We must look elsewhere for a stimulant and tonic. There is one provided which may be administered with perfect safety to all who need invigorants. Its increasing popularity, its extensive use, and its superior qualities, determined by the most varied experience, are the strongest evidence of its utility. The most fearful consequences have frequently resulted from a mistake in the selection and use of stimulants, and it is therefore of the utmost importance to the public to know that, notwithstanding the vast amount of deception practised in the mixing of liquors and the adulteration of drugs, there is yet a preparation thoroughly reliable, warranted to be free of all noxious elements, compounded of the purest materials, and in every sense of the word a medicine.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are given to the public with entire confidence and upon a full knowledge of their value.

Read what is said by some who have used them:—

Read the following from the Rev. R. J. Keeling, D. D., formerly Rector of Trinity Church, Washington, D. C., and present Rector of St. Stephen's, Harrisburg, Pa., late of Chicago, Illinois:—

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 23, 1868.—I am not in the habit of recommending for general use articles which have proved of special service to me, but most readily give my testimony to the merit of the Zingari Bitters, prepared by Mr. F. Rahter. I have used it in my family with excellent results; it relieves incipient dyspepsia; is a fine appetizer, for the morning meal especially, and, unlike similar preparations, has a pleasant aromatic flavor, free from fiery alcoholic taste. REV. R. J. KEELING.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, October 15, 1868.—I suffered of fever and ague more than nine months. My liver had become very much diseased. My complexion was sallow and jaundiced, my stomach irritable, and my whole system greatly emaciated, with almost total loss of strength and appetite. I tried various remedies, but no cure till I used the ZINGARI BITTERS. My health has been completely restored by this valuable medicine. JACOB HOMER.

HARRISBURG CITY, October 17, 1868.—Personally appeared the above-named Jacob Homer, and made oath in due form that the facts are true as above stated.
HENRY PEFFER, Alderman.

[From Judge Murray].

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 28, 1868.—Mr. F. Rahter—*Dear Sir*:—I feel it to be my duty to inform you of the great benefits one of the members of my family received from the use of your ZINGARI BITTERS. One of my daughters was troubled for a long time with all the ills consequent upon the stoppage of the menses. She was pale, emaciated, spiritless; in fact, a general wreck. We tried quite a number of doctors, many home and advertised remedies, but no benefit was derived; finally I induced her to try your BITTERS, and after using it but a short time, the catamenia were restored, and her general health has already wonderfully improved. We can never thank you enough for restoring our beloved daughter to health. I believe it to be the greatest family medicine out, and would under no circumstances be without it.
WILLIAM F. MURRAY.

The following certificate is from the well-known Dunkard minister, Reuben Sayler, and speaks for itself. There is not a man in Maryland whose character for veracity and honesty is better known than his:—

MR. F. H. RAHTER—Dear Sir:—After suffering with Dyspepsia for 25 years, and using all the remedies advertised for its cure, beside being under treatment of eight or ten physicians, and all proving a failure, I was finally induced, by the merchant at Union Bridge (Captain Leichtner), to try your most excellent remedy, ZINGARI BITTERS, and I now take pleasure in saying that it has done me more good than anything I have ever tried, and I cheerfully recommend it to the public as one of the most efficient remedies extant for the above diseases.

I will also state that my neighbor, Mrs. Worley, who suffered of the same disease, told me, only a few days ago, that she had taken two bottles, and that she could perform as good a day's work as she ever could, to which I cheerfully subscribe. REUBEN SAYLER,
Union Bridge, Carroll county, Md.

Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Price, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen.

F. RAHTER & CO.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers,
No. 6 NORTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Exclusive Agencies granted where none are now established. 5 8 6m

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

The Closing Day of the New Jersey Editorial Excursion—Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and the Delaware Water Gap.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, June 24, 1869.

As stated in my letter of yesterday, the New Jersey Editorial Excursion left Mauch Chunk at a quarter before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived at Scranton soon after 7 o'clock in the evening. The scenery along this portion of our route was perhaps the most romantic and grandly picturesque that we have encountered during the entire trip. At Wilkesbarre, which is fifty-five miles distant from Mauch Chunk, we witnessed the culmination of its beauty. When within about six miles of the former town by rail, although distant from it less than two miles in a straight line, the train paused for ten minutes or so, to give the excursionists an opportunity to contemplate the marvellous view. The line of the railroad is extremely tortuous, a necessity of the configuration of the land, which presents an almost unbroken array of verdure-covered hills. Winding in and out among them the train pursues its meandering course, at times being enclosed on all sides by the mountains, and now and then suddenly reaching a point from which a fertile and highly cultivated valley bursts upon our view. At such a point the pause just mentioned was made, and when the members of our party alighted, a grand chorus of admiration arose from all. Wilkesbarre, like the photograph of a quiet New England village, lay at the bottom of the valley, upon the outskirts of which we stood, a perfect picture of loveliness and peace. Surrounding it on all sides were cultivated fields, whose varied hues presented the most startling and attractive contrasts, until they were lost in the uniformity of the verdant forest growth which crowned the summits of the encircling mountains.

The train barely paused at Wilkesbarre, and then pursued its journey to Scranton, distant nineteen miles. By this time the scenery had assumed the wilder aspect which characterizes the coal regions around Mauch Chunk, many of the mountains presenting barren wastes, set off by long black mounds of refuse matter from the mines The city of Scranton itself called forth exclamations of surprise from all who now for the first time found themselves in its midst. It is a thriving place, with about 50,000 inhabitants, nearly every building bearing the marks of recent erection. There is no city like it in the Atlantic States, and any one who is familiar with the rapidly-growing towns of Indiana and Illinois would at a glance recognize its likeness to them. The first settlement of the vicinity dates back to the year 1740, when some straggling Moravians located themselves upon the spot. But for a century it had no growth. In 1810 there were but three dwelling houses in the place. In 1840 there were but few, if any, additions to them. About this time George and Seldon Scranton conceived the project of constructing the railroad known as the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, the success of the project, and the prosperity which has fallen to the lot of the city named in their honor, being mainly owing to their exertions. As soon as this outlet was provided, the town expanded its proportions at a rate which is seldom witnessed in the Atlantic States. In 1844 a rolling mill was erected, and in the following year the first T rail for railroads ever made in the United States was turned out from this establishment. From this beginning have sprung the numerous rolling-mills, smelting-works, and other iron manufactories on a gigantic scale which now crowd the city. As an indication of the immense scale on which the business is conducted, it may be mentioned that 70,000 tons of the crude material are annually melted in the Scranton Iron Works alone. The town is surrounded by collieries, contributing the source of the motive power and furnishing the bulk of the coal which supplies the New York market. The city stands on rising ground at the junction of Roaring Brook with the Lackawanna river, the Moosic Mountain looming up on the east and the Lackawannock on the west.

Previous to our arrival at Scranton, each member of the excursion party had received a card designating the hotel at which he or she was to be quartered for the night, but shortly after 9 o'clock we were once more united in the dining-room of the Wyoming House, where the annual state dinner of the New Jersey Editorial Association was partaken of by the members of the Association and their guests. Charles Tomlinson, Esq., of the Flemington (Hunterdon county) *Democrat*, sat at the head of the principal table, as President of the Association. At half-past 10 the the cloth was figuratively removed, and the chairman announced the regular toasts of the evening, each sentiment being read in detail by Major Z. K. Pangborn, of the Jersey City *Times*. Everybody has, once at least in the course of a lifetime, attended such a gathering, and no one cares to read the stereotyped speeches which characterize such an occasion. Among the speakers were General Charles Haight, member of Congress from the Second district of New Jersey; the Hon. John Hill, member of the same body from the Fourth district of the same State; John Y. Foster, Esq., of the Newark *Courier;* Major Z. K. Pangborn, of the Jersey City *Times;* and the Hon. James M. Scovel, of Camden. The company were detained in the best of humor until 12 o'clock, and broke up with the passage of a series of resolutions expressing the regret of the Association for the loss, and its respect for the memory, of the late Henry J. Raymond, of the New York *Times*.

At a quarter before 10 o'clock this morning, the editorial excursion took a special train provided by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, and proceeded with all possible despatch upon their journey towards the Delaware Water Gap, arriving here soon after 12 o'clock. This spot is so much frequented by the summer tourist that it is scarcely necessary or allowable to indulge in a description of its matchless beauties. But for the benefit of a chance reader who has never enjoyed the unrivalled and impressive view from "Prospect Rock," I will venture a few brief details. The Delaware river, after skirting the base of the Blue Ridge for many miles, here suddenly finds them cleft in twain, and takes advantage of the opening to seek the shortest pathway to the sea. This portion of the Blue Ridge is known by the collective title of the Kittatinny Mountains, which here attain an average elevation of sixteen hundred feet above the level of the river, although the mountain range on both sides, as it extends into Pennsylvania and New Jersey, has an average height of less than one thousand feet. By a curious freak of nature, this point was chosen for the gap through which the river should find an outlet to the ocean. But there would seem to have been a severe struggle between the powers which rule the waters and the rocks before the breach was effected. The average depth of the river for miles above and below is but six feet, while at the opening in the mountain range the plummet does not strike bottom until it has reached a depth of sixty feet, and the peculiar character of the sediment there found renders it probable that the gorge was at one time much deeper, and is being gradually filled up by deposits of earth. One theory by which the savans have attempted to account for the presence of the gap is based on the supposition that centuries ago there was in the country above a huge lake, rivalling Ontario and Erie in its proportions, the waters of which, long dammed up by the Kittatinny range, finally forced an opening at its most elevated point. The traditions of the aborigines have been liberally drawn upon to support this theory, the Indian name of the entire country to the north of the Blue Ridge having been Minisiuk, which signifies "the water is gone." The narrowest point of the Gap is about two miles in width, and so precipitously do the banks rise here on both sides that there is barely room for the railway tracks and carriage-road on the Pennsylvania shore.

As soon as dinner had been partaken of at the Kittatinny House, the excursion party divided up into little groups, each in search of some advantageous point from which to view the glories of the gap in all their richness and fulness. Those who fared the best, for the time at their command, were the ones who took to the river and floated down the sluggish stream into the very jaws of the mountain embrasure. Blackhead Mountain, with its wonderful response to the human voice, on the Jersey shore, and Mount Minsi, on the Pennsylvania side, with the lookout of Prospect Rock, half way up its rugged slope, presented themselves in succession, with the bold front of Mount Tammany looming up beyond. Those who pursued the white landmarks upon the rocks which start from the hotel, viewing the tree-crowned domes of the surrounding hills from Table Rock, and still further on the rippling course of Caldem creek as it plunges through Diana's Bath, down Moss Cataract, and over Caldem Fall, were also amply rewarded. But the rare prospects to be had from the Lover's Leap, Prospect Rock, and "Sapper's View" were denied us all, by reason of the lack of time to make the wearisome journey over the rocks, and return to the hotel in time to catch the departing train.

As it is, we make the best use of our time, the closing hours of our tour being even more enjoyable than all that have preceded them during the three days in which we have encountered so much novelty and grandeur. At half-past 5 o'clock we take the cars, and at Mauch Chunk, twelve miles below, the party separated, each participant in the excursion seeking the nearest route by rail to his home, and the humdrum daily life to which he must there return, as the price of the privilege of living in this world. Among the pleasantest memories which will break in upon him while at his daily tasks hereafter will be this grand three days' tour with the New Jersey editors, which is now in its last regretful moments.

WASHTENAW.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1869.

Now do city clerks begin to look longingly for the time when their conventional two weeks shall have been granted them, and they may go their several ways rejoicing. It would be hard to persuade them that they would be much better off without the two weeks than with them; that the change of air, of drink, of food for so short a space of time is scarcely beneficial enough in its results to act as a prop for the remainder of the year. A few of the larger stores here are quite lenient in the privileges they allow in summer time. The stores, indeed, close very generally at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoons. Some of the stores, however, permit clerks and saleswomen to absent themselves for any reasonable number of weeks, not paying, indeed, full salaries during these intervals of absence, but retaining their places and allowing a certain proportion of wages. But if I were a clerk, I scarcely think I should enjoy it were my employer to come to me some fine morning and say, "Ali Baba, you have a two weeks' holiday; here is your fortnight's salary in advance; take it; bless you; be happy." No, were I to discover the treasures of the Forty Thieves to-morrow, I should resist the temptation of a trip to Europe, unless I could make arrangements to write for THE EVENING TELEGRAPH whilst away.

Cholera morbus is for sale on all the fruit-stands along Broadway. Only they call it cherries, and these in their present state remind me of what Josh Billings says, viz.—that eating cherries is like sucking marbles with sugar on them. I am very fond of the greenness of nature, but I don't like to see it for sale in the shape of fruit. I am afraid nature is not healthy in exactly that form, but manages to put the verdure and the virus together.

George Holland, one of the Wallackian veterans, published a card the other day, maudlinly bemoaning the termination of his engagement at Lester's theatre, and mildly intimating that when the time came for him to shuffle off this mortal coil, he should be left to turn up his toes without money enough to pay his funeral expenses. I do not say that is what George said, but what might be inferred from the tenor of the card. The old gentleman has been snapped up, however, by Mr. Daly for the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where I presume he will sniff next season to the entire satisfaction of his old admirers. I have seen Mr. Holland act over and over again. I admire that sniff. It is a perfect triumph of nasal art, and ought to be patented. It is that which has gained him success, and in relying so much upon it Mr. Holland may be said to have followed his nose. He has certainly sniffed himself into the affections of New Yorkers.

The accommodations this summer along the Hudson are very superior. The steamers C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew belong to the Albany day line. One of them leaves New York every morning at seven, from Desbrosses and West Thirty-fourth street, and reaches Albany at four in the afternoon. Returning, you leave Albany at nine in the morning, and arrive here at six in the evening, touching at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. So far as the scenery along the Hudson is concerned, American *voyageurs* along the Rhine have no pre-eminence to boast of. There is no reason for which to exchange the over-written Rhineland mountains for the romantic legends which halo the picturesque Hudson.

It has been proposed and reproposed to open at various points throughout the city cheap reading-rooms and places of innocent amusement, the expense of which would be only a few pennies to every visitor. Readings, lectures, music, and chemical experiments are proposed as the "innocent amusements" in question. It may be sad, but it is nevertheless true, that poor people—in America, at any rate—do not relish amusements which are gotten up solely for their benefit. They would rather go to see *Sinbad* once a year than hear every week the sixth-rate readers and singers and lecturers who are always willing to volunteer. The plan has been tried here before, and its success has not been dazzling. Besides, poor young men and women like to "pick-up" one another as well as rich young people do, and these cheap entertainments afford them every opportunity. Whether, therefore, morality bids us countenance the cheap reading-rooms, I leave it to the casuistical readers of THE TELEGRAPH to determine.

Santa Anna's house on Staten Island is getting ready for him—to die there, one of the newspapers charitably hopes. He is old enough. He thinks Staten Island is the only Paradise extant, and intends to write his autobiography during the dog-days.

The reporters of the afternoon papers are rejoicing in the fact that they *are* to be admitted to the Spencer-Tyler wedding that is to take place this morning in Christ Church. A rumor was in circulation that the door was to be closed in the face of Jenkins, and that no portion of the venal press was to be permitted the chance of flunkeyism. But that rumor is now discredited, and the *Evening Telegram* of this city already has its cartoons for this afternoon prepared.

Yesterday evening's *Express* contained a card from Mrs. Clara F. Meade, of Philadelphia, begging the public to suspend all judgment in the case of her "unfortunate husband," Captain Meade, and assuring them that all his apparent violations of truth and honor were only "incidental to his disease."

"Where is Colonel Ryan?" is the cry. He is not at police headquarters, that is certain, for that establishment has been ransacked more than once in the vain hope of discovering him. Some say that Officer Downey, in whose charge Ryan was, connived at his escape; and others agree in Marshal Barlow's more charitable opinion that he was overpowered. It is "the general opinion" that he left the city on Thursday night; and it "is currently reported" that he has made for Canada. But the detectives who failed to find the Rogers murderer cannot be expected, by ferreting out Ryan, to surpass the brilliant feats they performed last winter. A party of Cuban filibusters have ensconced themselves in Cooper's Hall, Jersey City. Their head-centre is a man calling himself Thomas Jennings, who gives out that he is getting up a silver-mining expedition for Nevada. In fact, he talks nothing but Nevada—its climate, productions, and institutions. He knows nothing about Cuba, is not aware of the existence of any other locality than Nevada. Nevertheless, Cooper's Hall and its surroundings have a very recruit-like aspect. It would not take much to make one trace in them a resemblance to soldiers' barracks. The recruits—I beg pardon, the silver-miners—are mostly Irish and German young men, who will be quite new to the climate of those northern diggings. But if I am not mistaken, they will soon harbor in a southern clime, and become entangled somewhere in the West Indies instead of the west United States.

The closing of the Schutzenfest was postponed until last night instead of yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the heat of the weather and the unpleasantness of the early portion of the week. The Schutzenking for the year 1869 is Mr. Gevert Menkin, who yesterday afternoon shot away the last remains of the double-headed eagle, and received the prize of the hundred-dollar golden medal and the fifty dollars in currency. At 5 o'clock the coronation of the king was celebrated at the Belvidere, and the floor was strewn with natural flowers, cast there by one hundred picked boys and girls. The total value of the prizes distributed is about three thousand dollars. Last night the end came at last in a monster ball, and the Schutzenfest died out for another year.

The European steamers are still going out crowded with passengers. The Hammonia and the Minnesota, which sailed yesterday afternoon, took out at least two hundred. It is stated that Miss Kellogg is to sail on the 16th of July. Similar statements have sneaked into the newspapers several times, and it naturally becomes a question whether the lady intends going at all. If she only had as much voice as she has jealousy, she would be almost as great a singer as Parepa-Rosa. I love the latter singer with an E, because she is *embonpoint*. I hate her because she is envious. Her name is Euphrosyne. I will take her to the sign of the Elephant, and treat her to eggs, eels, and elderberries.

Yesterday morning there was a private ritualistic baptism at Christ Church, Fifth avenue, the occasion being the christening of the infant child of the Rev. Dr. Euer, rector of the church. The church was ablaze with tall candles, and the company was confined to Dr. Euer's family and a few near friends and relatives. These formed a procession in the vestry and, headed by Father Brown, the assistant rector, and an acolyte bearing a lighted candle, proceeded to the font. The infant, instead of being sprinkled according to the established usage, was dipped, and that three times, but since he was wrapped up in a white blanket, I don't suppose the water hurt him much. Father Brown acted as godfather, and young Alfred Euer, a lad of fifteen, and one of the choristers, officiated as sponsor. The baby was judged too young to hold the candle, and, from the habit babies have of putting everything "putable" into their mouths and eyes, I have no doubt this decision was a wise one. The candle, by-the-by, was likewise dipped three times, and then all parties returned to the vestry, satisfied, perhaps, that after all ritualism is the only plan of salvation worth a farthing. The performance was all over in a little while; and, looking at the many lighted tapers, one might well have thought that the play was not worth the candles.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty* will be brought out this evening in handsome style as a summer piece. Tony Denier, who is one of the best performers in his line in the country, will appear as "Clown," George A. Beane as "Pantaloon," Harry Lester as "Harlequin," and Mad'lle Auriol as "Columbine." The pantomime will be put upon the stage with new scenery, etc. In the skating scene Mr. Alfred Moe will appear, and the ballet will be led by Mad'lle Theresa Antoinino.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Arrah-na-Pogue* will be performed for the last time, and the season will close this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN popular variety entertainments will be given this afternoon and evening.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FITAND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths', and Boys Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*

CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

THE TAILOR'S PRIDE—The Improved Elliptic Lock-Stitch Machine. It runs faster and will do more work than any other sewing machine. Salesroom, No. 920 Arch street. D. E. RICE, Agent.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TO LET A COLD have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold, you have only to use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold everywhere.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,

until the completion of their new store on

SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET

WHITE STONE CHINA CHAMBER SETS—Ten pieces, $3·00, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA TEA SETS.—Forty-six pieces (cups with handles), $5.
Forty-four pieces (cups with handles), $4.
All best quality, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA DINNER SETS, 76 pieces, $15; 105 pieces, $25·77, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

GLASSWARE.—At Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, you cannot fail to make a selection from our immense assortment. Tumblers, 38c. to $25 per dozen; Goblets, $1·50 to $100 per dozen: Decanters, $1 to $75 per pair.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH CHINA.—Dinner Sets, 115 pieces, $30; 149 pieces, $50, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

PRESERVING GLASSES.—At Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. Stand hot water.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—We have arranged one portion of our store exclusively for cheap Goods, and intend in future to place in this department any article which may be in the least old style or imperfect, and will sell them regardless of cost. No. 1218 Chesnut street.

One thousand odd Castor Bottles, cut glass, 38c. each. Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

TO THE SEAMSTRESSES.—An act to exempt sewing machines belonging to the seamstresses in this Commonwealth from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent:—

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter all sewing machines belonging to seamstresses in this Commonwealth shall be exempt from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, in addition to any article or money now exempt by law.

JOHN CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 17th day of April, Anno Domini 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY.

The Grover & Baker Machine is now one of the most popular machines before the public. No one should be without one. It is always ready for work, and accomplishes any kind of sewing in perfect style.—*Columbia (Pa.) Sp.*

CHARLES STOKES,

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND

CLOTHIER.

GENTLEMEN CONTEMPLATING visiting the sea-shore are requested to examine the assortment of thin clothing now arranged for their inspection on the counter at No. 824 Chesnut street.

HALLETT, DAVIS & Co.'s Pianos, No. 923 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

COOL CLOTHING.
COOL CLOTHING.
COOL CLOTHING.
COOL CLOTHING.
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
IMMENSE PILES
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OF
THIN GOODS
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CHEAPER THAN EVER.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
WHOLE SUITS FOR $10 AND LESS
WHOLE SUITS FOR $10 AND LESS
WHOLE SUITS FOR $10 AND LESS
WHOLE SUITS FOR $10 AND LESS
AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
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WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

NOTICE TO THE CLOTHING MEN OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.—*We are just opening Linen Sacks, Dusters, and Alpaca Coats by the thousand, and have had them made up in beautiful style, expressly for our own sales. By reason of the large quantities we manufacture, we believe Tailors can do better in buying them of us than in making them up. They can always have them fresh, and just such sizes as sales require.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

McCONNELL.—On the 24th instant, JOHN McCONNELL, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1709 Pearl street, above Vine, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 24th instant, JOSEPH, son of Thomas and Ellen McLaughlin, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2125 Tryon street, below Lombard, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SAXTON.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. LAVINIA SAXTON, daughter of David and Julia Ann Warren, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 415 South street, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

WALTON.—On the 24th instant, WILLIAM WALTON, son of Edward and the late Eliza Walton, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Spar Makers' Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Newman, No. 1107 Moyamensing avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

WISHART.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 24th instant, ELLEN R., relict of the late L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D., in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2056 Frankford road, on Monday morning next, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

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More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

THE LATEST AND BEST.

THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
6 10 1m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,

Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.

6 16 wfs2m4p

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 f

ECONOMICAL
Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Providence, R. I.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President. C. G. McKNIGHT, Vice-President. WILLIAM Y. POTTER, Secretar

HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, ACTUARY.

Among the Directors, all of whom are men of tried ability as financiers, are EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM SPRAGUE, EARL P. MASON, ESQ., MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. BURNSIDE, JOHN CARTER BROWN, ESQ., and MOSES B. LOCKWOOD, ESQ.

Rates Lower than other Mutual Companies with Equal Safety and Soundness.

Premiums Non-forfeitable from the First Payment.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.

Assets January 1, 1869 - - - $500,886.18

$182 of Assets for every $100 of Liabilities.

Every guarantee that is essential to the honest administration of a LIFE INSURANCE TRUST, and that tends to promote economy, frugality, and integrity, will be found in the "ECONOMICAL."

FRANCIS S. BELDEN, General Agent,

15 ws ROOMS 26 AND 27, NO. 430 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE WORLD.
THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
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FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D, Philadelphia, Medical Director.
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This Company issued in the first TEN MONTHS of its existence

5395 POLICIES,
INSURING
$15,142,800.

This Company affords to its Policy-Holders

PERFECT SECURITY

By its Cash paid-up Capital of One Million Dollars, and guarantees to the insured, by its

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
LARGE DIVIDENDS IN ARVANCE,
OR A REVERSIONARY DIVIDEND OF 100 PER CENT. BY ITS
RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

8 8 ws B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

J. P. BANKSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 143 DOCK STREET,

Agent in Philadelphia for the Celebrated

Potomac Mills Hydraulic Cement.

This celebrated Cement is used upon all the public buildings at Washington, D. C., and has been analyzed by Dr. Henry Erni, late Consulting Chemist at the Department of Agriculture, who pronounces it equal to the best Roman Cement. It has been known and used at the South since 1830, and every lock on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Cumberland to Alexandria bears testimony to its merits.

Builders and Contractors generally are invited to subject it to the severest tests. 6 9 ws6trp

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Washington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

MEDICAL.

GUILFORD SPRING WATER

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.

This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.

In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.

A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
No. 1412 WALNUT Street.

Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1009 MARKET Street.
W. WALTER MULLEN, Chesnut Hill.
FREDERICK BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
JAMES T. SHINN, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.
O. S. HUBBELL, No. 1410 CHESNUT Street.
PECK & CO., No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.
A. B. TAALOR, No. 1013 CHESNUT St. 4 21ws6mrp

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO.,
No. 436 North BROAD Street.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Elizabeth Branson, of Brandywine, Delaware, formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa., do certify that for one year and a half I have suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker, or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four, and often eight days; under this immense suffering my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings; I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children; everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything. I lost all love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented. I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide. So near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, at West Philadelphia. I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspepsia Pills and treatment, that saved me from an Insane Asylum and a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all I can for suffering humanity.

ELIZABETH BRANSON,
Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Mr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my suffering so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain in my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep by night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for the disease at my present age (forty-five years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.

JAMES M. SANDERS,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
No. 453 North Second street, Philadelphia.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors, No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge. This opportunity is offered by no other institution in this city.

Letters from any part of the country asking advice will be promptly and gratuitously responded to; where convenient, remittances should take the shape of

DRAFTS OR POST OFFICE ORDERS.

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box; sent by mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1·50 per bottle, or $11 per dozen; sent by express.

All communications should be addressed,
L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,
No. 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to

HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXXIX.

LIFE IN LODGINGS.

From London Fun.

In order to give a thoroughly exhaustive account of life in lodgings, we have to make excursions beyond the strict limits of lodging-life into the realm of boarding-houses. The boarding-house, to the logical mind, is but a lodging-house "with a difference"—or *differentia*, as the lamented Aldrich ingeniously puts it. It is a lodging-house, in short, with a sort of club, or common room. It bears the same relation to the lodging-house that Wombwell's menagerie bears to the Zoological Gardens. In the latter, the elephant can hear the roar of the lion, and the monkeys know the voices of the cockatoos. In the former, the animals all live under each other's observation. The lion sees the elephant go through the degrading performance of ringing a bell for gingerbread nuts; but then the elephant sees the lion knocked about by a negro "Lion King." And the monkeys look on—they cannot be subjected to any performance that can lower them in the eyes of their fellow-brutes; and the cockatoos chatter—they are beneath the contempt of the big beasts. But the worst of it is, that the monkeys, on the strength of imitating humanity, and the cockatoos, because they can chatter in human tongue, set themselves up as the cream of society!

That is the worst of a boarding-house. All the inhabitants, being poor, live in a scrambling and petty sort of way; but those who ape the possession of means are always sneering at the honestly hard-up. Give me—says the philosopher who pens this—the dire straits of a solitary lodging to the affected independence of a full boarding-house! But it is time we should survey the creatures in our menagerie.

Here you observe the lion of the establishment. He is an old buck in reality; but he and all his fellow-boarders think him a lion. The single ladies—who are old enough to know something of the world without any risk of being held precocious—think him a sad dog. He has pink notes waiting him on the breakfast-table—has been known to dine (with a bonnet) at Richmond—and was discovered flirting with the young lady in a pastrycook's shop by two of the dragons of prudery specially retained at Fuzby Mansion. (The boarding-house under notice is two private houses rolled into one, and rejoices in the distinguished title of Fuzby Mansion, taking its name from the retired butler who—if I may use the term—inaugurated it.) The old buck is really a harmless old being, who delights to be considered a naughty one. The pink notes come from his sisters. The flirtation at the pastrycook's cost no more than a penny bun and a bottle of lemonade. The dinner at Richmond is, I fear, a pure fiction. His naughtiness—like his cigars—is a cheap enjoyment. His most expensive habit is a coat with fur facings—but it has seen many winters, and has almost "worked its passage" by this time.

These are the two dear young things that set down our old buck as a monster of iniquity, but don't love him the less for it. The fair-curled beauty is Miss Spratt, whose silky moustache and beard are the envy of young Mogg (to be hereafter mentioned). The other beauty is Miss Snook, an intellectual being. The sole employment of these dear souls is scandal. They hatch-up the most dreadful stories about all the other boarders, and confide them to one another. Do they scandalize each other? Yes! —in confidence to the Major's wife, of whom more anon. Spratt and Snook both live by dividends and the abuse of an unappreciative male sex. Each dreams of hooking the old buck, and one has even gone so far as to angle for young Mogg. Shall I say which?—No!

This is young Mogg. He looks like a fool—and let me add that he is incapable of deceiving you, so that he doesn't look like the thing he is not. The old buck once induced him to smoke a cigar—but it is the only dissipation he has ever been known to indulge in—and he suffered for it! He is a very subordinate clerk in an insurance office, and would be dismissed to-morrow if he were not the poor relation of a director who would have to support him out of his own pocket if he could not get the company to do it. Young Mogg has a taste for literature, having contributed verses, under the pseudonym of "Ggom," to the "Poet's Corner" of the little paper published in the small town where he used to live with his mother (whom he helps to support) before he came to the giddy metropolis. He has been twice taken to the theatre by the director, and has thence imbibed a longing to be a burlesque-writer. He once got up an extravaganza at Fuzby Mansion, called *Goody Two Shoes*, in which Snook and Spratt were hero and heroine (and Snook was rather disappointed that she could not appear in tights, as the "Prince"); but the other boarders invited some outside friends to swell the audience, who laughed so incessantly that Mogg became dimly conscious that the laughter was more than the piece fairly deserved.

This is Major Bigglesby's wife, and below is Major Bigglesby, H. P. I put the couple in this order out of an inherent respect for the rules of precedence. Apart from the fact that Mrs. B. is practically the head of the family, she once had an aunt who married the younger brother of a Scotch nobleman. Mrs. B. is the common receptacle of the scandals Snook and Spratt invent about each other, and lives in a sort of perpetual mental goose-skin in consequence. As the Major will, in his gallant old soldier style, occasionally flirt with those giddy young things, her soul is sorely vexed. When she catches him at it she calls him to her side, thus:—

"B., dear!"—a pause—"B., my love!"—another pause—"B.!" and then the Major comes at once. He's a good old boy, and bears his disappointments and hardships with a silence that sheds on him more nobility than Mrs. B.'s distant connection with the Scotch peerage does on her. His only failing is an addiction to whisky-and-water, which warms him up to the relation of anecdotes that make the old buck chuckle, and cause Mogg to blush up to his parting.

This poor lady is the widow of a professional man. He paid so much in income tax in the wear and tear of his brain as would have purchased a comfortable annuity for her and her child when he was killed in a railway accident. He ought to have insured in "The Accidental," of course—but when a man has to keep up a position suitable to his profession, and must pay from ten to sixteen pounds a year income tax on his hard earnings, it is not so easy to spare that small four pounds for insurance. His health had been so delicate no life insurance would have accepted it. So the poor little woman is living on a pittance made up of contributions from her father (a small house-agent) and her husband's family—*i. e.*, two brothers, a lawyer in decent practice and a stockbroker.

One of the pleasant amusements of Spratt and Snook is to throw out doubts as to whether the pretty widow was ever married. Mrs. Major B. considers that she is far too familliar with that young man Mogg—"she doesn't believe in those quiet ones"—because Mogg finds the widow the only one who does not at some time or other snub and despise him, and because the widow treats the respectful little fool like a weak younger brother. The old buck pesters her with his silly attentions, though he dare not be rude to her, having been taken to task for attempting a liberty by the Major, who never deals in inuendo in her presence, and, in fact, is quite a tame performing elephant for her sake, carrying her rather plain child about on his back when commanded by that interesting juvenile.

Perhaps, in spite of the scandal of Spratt and Snook, the queries of Mrs. B., and the persecutions of the buck, our little widow is the one who is the most happy in Fuzby Mansion. Mogg is attentive, the Major polite, and her child the whole world to her. Hers is a nature which, while it is insensible to the scandal and sneers, is peculiarly grateful for small kindnesses.

And thus ends the chronicle of Fuzby Mansion.

The clerk of a cockney church recently made the following announcement to the congregation:—"You are desired to attend a meeting in the vestry at 4 o'clock, to consider on the best means of 'eating the church and to digest other matters."

"I am burning to be at the enemy again," as the man whose physician had advised him to give up smoking remarked when he lit a fresh cigar.

Who is the fastest woman mentioned in the Bible?—Herodias—when she got *a-head* of John the Baptist on a charger.

What two sciences are employed by teamsters in driving oxen?—*Haw*-ticulture and *gee*-ology!

Drawing-Rooms—One of the regular apartments of a dentist.

Colored Preachers—Blue Presbyterians.

Natural Cooking—Boiling of the blood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is delicately fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 1

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 91 GREEN Street, Boston.

12t Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, MAJOR J. R. COXE, of Major-General George B. McClellan's Staff. Subject to Democratic Rules. 6 21 7t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12t

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and 1 20stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.

6 10 3w

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.

MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.

6 10 3w

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 1136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.

2 16

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s]

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 wsip3m

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 3 60t

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.

The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.

Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

6 9 19t

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,280,334 35	
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of United States	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121 10	
		$2,053,455 45
Legal-tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates	360,960 00	
National Bank Notes	31,718 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	6,518 82	
Premiums	9,925 00	
Due from other Banks	571,730 98	
		980,852 81
Expenses and Taxes		8,198 34
Total		$3,042,506 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,261,289 48
Profit and Loss	33,717 12
Total	$3,042,506 60

Philadelphia, June 18, 1869. 6 19 stuth 6t

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO No. 228 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 24

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS, CARRIAGE BUILDER, 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.

Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1869, COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY, AND ELEGANCE OF FINISH

Attention given to repairing. [4 17 stuth 3m

Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 South FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES, INCLUDING Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

CARRIAGES!!!

McLEAR & KENDALL, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 712 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia,

Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at REASONABLE RATES. 3 20sw26trp

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.

The Patent Adjustable Window Screen WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,

Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND OTHER INSECTS.

For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.

THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS, 6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

A solid, safe, and reliable Company.

Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.

A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.

Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are vited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,

Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets 6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., 5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATtern Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD EAYRE, No 58 N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Good in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. 4 3 mwsp

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Estate of SAMUEL R. McCLURE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Executor and Trustee of the Estate of SAMUEL R. McCLURE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 29th day June, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.

EGBERT NICHOLS, Auditor.

6 17 thstu 5t*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1869.

On the petition of M. RIEHL, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 28th day of August, 1855, and reissued on the 4th day of May, 1869, for an improvement in Machine for Trimming Books.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 9th day of August next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. SAMUEL S. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents.

5 29 s9t

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819. The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 702 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu]

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

NORNY'S TASTELESS Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors. 5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CRIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27 LUNDY & HOFFMAN,

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$203,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	59,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,854 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,577 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,937 50
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	29,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,037 50
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,750 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,530 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900 Par. Cost, $1,082,604 26.	Market value, $1,130,335 25
Real Estate	34,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	332,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $2,100. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank $116,150 08	
Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,547,357 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berginnis, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,328 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York. CASH CAPITAL $150,000

$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary. EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary. A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27s

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [3 18t

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President. THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President. Secretary. 4 25

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000. Assets, $2,300,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 19

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 2 4 f No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

11s MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S U. S. BUILDERS' MILL, Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH S

We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters Newell Posts, Etc.

The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM 3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO. DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia 3 8

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater, it is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a large amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Boxes, Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 1

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE C. L. MAISE MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, 3 25 No. 434 RACE Street

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY. The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	R. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 2

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED on all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE RECENT INDIAN BUTCHERIES.

From the N. Y. Times.

The great trouble with the Kansas people, and the point, we think, where they are at issue with Phillips, the philanthropist, is this, that they do not take kindly to scalping. It is a popular assertion regarding such fishes as are skinned, or boiled, or fried alive, that "they get used to it, and rather like it;" and regarding the fishes as an order, we shall not venture to dispute the popular proposition—only, we doubt it as respecting any particular eel or lobster. In like manner, we question whether burning, or braining, or even scalping and robbing, will ever become acceptable to the individual frontiersman who suffers it, however it may be with the whole class, and whether it will ever be borne with that patriotic resignation which "the great public good" that Mr. Phillips says he "sees" in flaying and frying ought, perhaps, to inspire. Mr. Phillips does not *feel* that "good," he only *sees* it, and therein lies a practical difference. So long as plundering and tomahawking are practiced on the farms and families of the Kansas settlers themselves, so long they will persist in ignoring "the Indian's wrongs," and in sending up instead, their own agonized cries for help.

The last recorded atrocity, for example, in the summer series for 1869, is the massacre of thirteen persons on Saline river, including the murder of nearly the whole family of Mr. Thomas Alderdice. This poor fellow found, on lately returning to his home, near the historic raiding-ground of Spillman creek, after a visit to Salina, his three children dead, with bullets and arrows yet in their tender bodies, while his wife and babe were carried away captive by the Indian murderers. And, to pass briefly over the whole horror, the entire settlement was ravaged, all the movable property destroyed or carried away, and thirteen persons killed. Such seem to be the facts, as gathered by the local papers. Precisely what is to be done in the matter we do not know—probably nothing at all will be done, as a fact. The Indian problem has not yet been solved by anybody; not as yet by our Friends the Quakers; not, if they will allow us to say so, by the troops, though this is really, considering the trammels Congress constantly puts on them, not at all their fault; not finally, by Phillips, the philanthropist, who gloats over the Indian booty and butchery. The new machinery, including the military plan of rallying the Indians on reservations, and there giving them agents of excellent character, has not yet been fairly tried, and it deserves a fair trial. For a time these Indian outrages, which, after all, are exceptional and sporadic, and do not betoken a general war, must, we suppose, be endured.

THE MISCHIEF OF A STANDING DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The pressure exercised by foreign ministers upon Mr. Fish, so painfully manifest in the Cuban affairs, proves a necessity of abolishing the diplomatic system altogether. Let us recall our own agents from European courts, and then the blessed result will follow of the recall of the Old World agents at Washington, and the relief of our Secretary of State from the duty of listening with awe and trembling every time one of these little diplomats has something to say to him.

It will be remembered that these men, who are here flattered and honored far beyond their deserts, contributed during the late war more than anybody else to prejudice Europe against this country, and to direct Etropean sympathies towards the slaveholders' rebellion. Whenever progress and liberty are to be stabbed, and darkness and despotism be propitiated, these men in diplomatic livery are always ready for the work. The manner in which Mr. Fish is managed in the Cuban business is a case in point, and other instances of this same sinister influence abound. International affairs should be treated according to their intrinsic merits, and the special pleading that is carried on by the official agents of foreign powers is mischievous, and diverts our public men from the calm and unbiassed consideration of the questions to be decided upon. When-ever treaties are to be negotiated, the American and foreign Governments might appoint special agents to that effect, but a standing diplomatic corps is as great a nuisance as a standing army. However much it may chime in with the semi-feudal Old World institutions, it jars upon our American ideas, and is hostile to our political system.

Besides, our Secretary of State ought to be able to grapple with the affairs of foreign nations, and their bearings upon American interests and rights; without laying himself open to the imputation of being guided in his judgment by what one or the other diplomatic individual may whisper in his ears. If the present system is allowed to continue, we warrant that, in the event of a new peril impending over our national existence, the hired minions of monarchies will be again, as during the war, in the front rank of our enemies; and the more they are petted, the more are they confirmed in the conceit that republicans are as servile to the glitter of power as they are themselves.

The fulsome manner in which General Dix lately referred to the murderer of the French Republic is another instance of the baneful effect of court life upon the recipients of diplomatic honors. If Henry Clay or Daniel Webster had been at the head of the State Department on such an occasion, he would not have failed to sternly rebuke both the gallant General's accepting costly presents from a foreign potentate, and his subsequent servile adulation of his "virtues" and those of his partner. Mr. Reverdy Johnson's sickening demonstrations are also fresh in the memory of a disgusted nation.

A standing diplomatic corps, both in its influence abroad and at home, is self-condemned, and the matter of its total abolition resolves itself only into a question of time and of Congressional pluck. But sooner or later we must abolish a system that works no good, and only harm in both hemispheres.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From the N. Y. World.

From all accounts, the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania, which assembled in Philadelphia on Wednesday last and renominated Mr. Geary for Governor, was a very singular affair. The idea and belief that the party was to encounter defeat at the polls in October were prevalent among the shrewdest men of the Convention, many of whom gave this as their reason for favoring the nomination of Mr. Geary. Even the presence of one of Grant's private secretaries, who appeared here for the purpose of impressing upon the delegates the great importance to the administration at Washington that the Republicans should carry the State, did not change this prevalent belief, nor infuse life and enthusiasm into the gathering. The party in that State is just now divided into factions, between which there are bitter feuds. This was exhibited at Chicago last year over the nomination for Vice-President, and has increased ever since. The leaders of the principal faction are also embittered at the treatment which they have received from Grant's administration, and their action at the Convention left the impression upon the minds of the shrewdest observers in their own party that they courted defeat in the State at the next election for the purpose of rebuking Grant. This is the only theory upon which can be explained the fact that the men who are the most bitter against Mr. Geary, and also against the President, were the hardest workers for Geary's nomination. The particular friends of Geary were pushed forward as much as possible, both in the Convention and at the subsequent meeting, as if for the purpose of giving it as much of the administration taint as was within their power, in order that, in the event of defeat, the responsibility might be easily placed in that quarter.

These facts appear to be recognized by a large number of the Republican press of that State, for they announce that a large portion of the party prefer to see the party defeated than that Geary should be re-elected. The significance of these admissions, when taken with the events of the Convention, shows very plainly the situation of affairs in that State. They also furnish the opportunity for the Democracy, and are sufficient to prove to them that the time has come to redeem the Keystone State, and take it once more out of radical rule. All that is necessary is for them to make wise nominations, go into the canvass with energy, with earnestness, and prudence, and they cannot fail to succeed. Let them nominate such men as General Hancock, Asa Packer, or George W. Cass, and victory cannot fail to reward their efforts. The Republicans have opened the way; let the Democracy take advantage of the opportunity, and Pennsylvania can be placed alongside of the Empire State in the Democratic column.

THE DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Political disturbances in Italy have for a long time been the order of the day, and we have accounts of them from Sicily, Naples, and in the North, thereby proving that discontent is generally prevalent. The Milanese and Genoese are acute and energetic people, and history has proved them to be the first among the true patriots of their country. A so-called Mazzinian conspiracy was recently discovered in Milan, with ramifications throughout the country; but that is not the tendency of the generality of Italian revolutionists. The true patriots of Milan and Genoa are not red republicans, but rather reformists, and base their movements upon the manifest abuses that have accumulated in the governmental system since Il Re Galantuomo was elected King of Italy. No king was, perhaps, ever welcomed with more enthusiasm than Vittore Emmanuele II; no royal family could have enjoyed more popular *prestige* than that of Savoy. The Italians rejoiced in the hopes of a new existence and flattered themselves that official corruption had been banished with Francis II.; but the frequent application for loans and the continued poverty of the treasury soon gave evidence to the contrary. Not even the conversion of the church property, in addition to the internal wealth of the country, and subsequently the application of increased taxation, could supply the many wants called into existence by the late wars. The people have shown great toleration and generally have subscribed willingly to the demands made upon them, in the hopes that a more prosperous period would soon dawn upon them, Now, however, the country is on the verge of bankruptcy, and, guided by the recent events in Spain, and doubtless influenced by the results of the French elections, the people are determined to effect a change for the better. There are plenty of good and able men in Italy who, if placed in office, could yet avert the pending calamity, and, warned by the people's voice, King Vittore could still save his dynasty.

GEARY AND HESTER VAUGHAN.

From the N. Y. World.

The renomination of Governor Geary need surprise nobody, and certainly will not astonish that renominee himself, inasmuch as it is the object towards which all his official actions seem to have been directed. How he has pandered to the prejudices of his constituency in one instance is amply shown by the news from England about the arrival of Hester Vaughan there, which happened, by a fortuitous felicity, to be published in the same number of the *World* which apprised the public of the renomination of Geary. New York raised a hubbub about the ears of Philadelphia, concerning the hasty trial and unjust sentence of this woman, which Philadelphian philanthropy, although willing enough, was not able to ignore, and the meaning of which was brought home to Governor Geary in such a manner that he saw he could not afford to despise it. Accordingly, after waiting until the public interest in the matter had grown cool and Hester Vaughan had languished long enough in prison to expiate whatever crime it is possible that she can have committed, this model Governor pardoned her with the two provisos—neither of which he had any right to make, and both of which were undoubtedly made to save the sensitiveness of Philadelphians—that the fact of her pardon should not be immediately made public, and that she should be sent to her home in England forthwith. That is to say, he commuted her sentence of death to a sentence of banishment from the country of her choice, and at the same time refused to remove, so far as he had the power to remove it, the stigma which rested upon her reputation. Thus, an act of injustice was perpetrated; but thus, also, some few votes were saved to Geary. Now we hear that Hester Vaughan is in England, so destitute that she has had to write to her American friends, begging for wherewithal to return to her own home. The most shameful part of the story is that there was money and succor waiting for her in New York when she sailed, which, owing to Geary's prohibition of publicity, she could not have the benefit of. It was better, in Geary's view of it, that this unfortunate woman should be shipped off secretly, and deprived of the ministrations of her friends in New York, than that self-love of a few Philadelphians should be so wounded as to embitter them against him, and so becloud his political prospects.

THE CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES—1869.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The last monthly report of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington gives us an encouraging exhibit of the crops of the present year, North and South, and from various other sources we have the same cheering reports. The wheat crop of the whole country will be a magnificent one, much the largest, we expect, ever raised in the United States. The great Valley of Virginia reports five million bushels; which is a splendid yield; but California, with her fifty to sixty bushels to the acre, beats it all hollow. Of rye, barley, and oats an ample general crop is fixed in the harvested or ripening fields. A large breadth of land South has been planted in cotton, and notwithstanding the prevailing grumbling of "a bad stand," "too much wet," "drowned out," "yellow cast," "army worm," etc., we shall most likely have a full average crop on the area planted. But we can learn nothing very definite about it, however, till the cotton begins to come to market; for it is the planter's policy to keep up the price till compelled to sell on the basis of the supply. We do not blame the planter. We merely suggest that all this grumbling must be taken with a liberal sprinkling of salt.

Of the small fruits, berries, and cherries the general yield this year is something wonderful. The promise for the greatest and most important crop of all, the Indian corn crop, is upon the whole first rate, and so of potatoes, Irish and sweet, "garden sass," and everything else. Of the Northern hay crop, generally surpassing in cash value the Southern cotton crop, we hear no complaint, from which we infer the yield is something extra. We have, in short, the fairest prospect for a most glorious yield throughout the Union of all the fruits of the earth this season. Let the people, then, of Europe who are turning their faces this way come along. We have room enough, and bread enough, and work enough for all. Let the Secretary of the Treasury rejoice and persevere in his efforts to cut down the national debt; for the debt is but a bagatelle compared with the wonderful resources of the country. Our natural resources are greater than those of all Europe; our debt is less than that of England.

WHAT DO THEY COME FOR?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Accounts from various sources concur in saying that multitudes of the British working-classes are more than ever turning attention towards this country as a refuge from their over-tasked and under-fed condition. Co-operative movements for facilitating emigration are now finding uncommon favor among those unhappy people.

Free-trade being eulogized by its American votaries as a sovereign preventive or remedy for distress among the operatives, and as England is the model nation to which our American free-traders turn their admiring eyes, it would be interesting to see them explain why the British laborers are thus seeking to abandon their native land for homes in America. It would be particularly instructive to see them draw comparisons between the operatives in our principal manufacturing cities and the legions that are thus seeking to better their condition by taking flight, as fast as they can pay passage-money, for the United States. Our laboring classes are dreadfully oppressed and impoverished, as the free-traders assure us, by the operation of protective tariffs. Why, then, do fresh swarms throng hither to fall on our greater sufferings? What do they come for?

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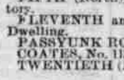

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2 25

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Numerous Thief—Arrested for Fighting—For Plugging an Officer—Belligerent All Round—Beat His Fellow-Workman—Colored Pickpocket.

—William Fochts, a lad thirteen years of age, was arrested yesterday at Front and Noble streets, by Officer Cole, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, upon the charge of having committed a dozen petty larcenies during the past six months. At the request of his mother he was sent to the House of Refuge by Alderman Toland.

—At 9 o'clock last night a fight occurred at Broad and Shippen streets, during which James P. Carr was stabbed in the breast by one Owen Smith. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital. Smith was arrested and locked up in the Sixth District Station House.

—Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, John Burns and William Kelly committed an assault and battery on Officer Sullivan, of the Ninth district, at Front street, above Callowhill. They beat the policeman over the head with a billy. Alderman Toland held them in $2000 bail each to answer.

—Last night a fight took place at St. John street, near Willow, during which Thomas Mead robbed a man of his watch and chain. Officer Harrer, of the Seventh district, attempted then to arrest Mead, when one Charles Ulrick interfered with the policeman and rescued Meade, also beating Officer Connel, who went to Harrer's assistance. Meade, after escaping, ran into the America Engine House, whither Harrer followed him. The latter was then beaten by the former with a fire-horn, Harrer returning the attack with his rattle. Finally, Mead was again arrested, taken before Alderman Toland, and held in $800 bail. Afterwards he was removed to his home and put to bed. Ulrick was likewise arrested and held in $2000 bail.

—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon William Billing and another was employed in the same place, at Broad and Buttonwood streets, got into a difficulty, to settle which Billing hit the other over the head with a hammer, and then ran. He was pursued, captured, and held by Alderman Massey in $800 bail to answer.

—A colored pickpocket, known by the name of "Brother Bones," has been arrested, and will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon. He is charged with having picked the pocket of a gentleman at Tenth and Christian streets, on Monday last, and with having committed a like theft three weeks since, on Locust street, above Tenth.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 271, being an increase of 9 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 115 were adults; 156 minors; 212 were born in the United States; 46 were foreign; 13 were unknown; 21 were people of color; and 10 from the country. Of the number, 4 died of congestion of the brain; 12 of inflammation of the lungs; 8 of marasmus; 4 of typhoid fever; and 10 of old age.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	17	Fifteenth	18
Second	8	Sixteenth	9
Third	9	Seventeenth	10
Fourth	10	Eighteenth	12
Fifth	13	Nineteenth	17
Sixth	2	Twentieth	17
Seventh	20	Twenty-first	3
Eighth	7	Twenty-second	4
Ninth	7	Twenty-third	6
Tenth	5	Twenty-fourth	6
Eleventh	13	Twenth-fifth	6
Twelfth	3	Twenth-sixth	14
Thirteenth	4	Twenty-seventh	11
Fourteenth	9	Twenty-eighth	1

CLOSING EXERCISES.—The parents and friends of the pupils of Hamilton Institute, No. 3810 Chesnut street, yesterday enjoyed a rare literary treat. The exercises, consisting of reading of the Scriptures, essays, recitations, and singing, and performances on the piano, were all of a superior character. The reading and original compositions far surpassed what is usual on such occasions. The general appearance of the school and the school-room was very attractive, the latter being decorated with flowers and the drawings and paintings of the pupils, which gave evidence of great proficiency in those arts. The whole performance was creditable alike to teacher and pupil. We congratulate the people of West Philadelphia that they have such an institution right in their midst for their daughters, and we also congratulate the Principal, P. A. Cregar, Esq., that he has selected a section where his ability and labors will be duly appreciated.

GETTYSBURG.—On the 1st of July next the monument erected on the battle-field of Gettysburg to the memory of the heroes who sleep beneath that classic sod will be formally dedicated with impressive ceremonies. Thousands of people from all quarters of the country will be present. To accommodate those who will travel via the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, Hanover Branch, and Gettysburg Railroads, these companies have made arrangements to run through trains, without change of cars, from Philadelphia thither, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th inst., returning under the same arrangements on July 1 and 2.

THE CAPE MAY "DAILY WAVE."—J. Travis Quigg, Esq., formerly connected with the press of Philadelphia, has assumed the ownership of the Cape May *Daily Wave*, which heretofore has been deemed one of the necessities during the season at Cape May. The *Wave* will contain everything of interest occuring at this famous watering place, and in addition the latest telegraphic news, and the latest quotations of the New York and Philadelphia stock markets.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO CAPE MAY.—The West Jersey Railroad Company are now running a mail and excursion train every Sunday to Cape May. It leaves the foot of Market street (upper ferry) at 7·15 A. M., reaching Cape May at 10·45. Returning, leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M., allowing the excursionists over six hours by the sea-side. A more pleasant excursion, or profitable way of investing three dollars, can hardly be imagined.

DANGEROUSLY HURT.—Last night about 9 o'clock Policeman McNamara, of the Fifth district, found James McAllister lying dangerously wounded in the head at Twenty-second and South streets. McAllister stated that he was attacked by a party of roughs at Twenty-third and Market streets, and carried thence to the place where found, and left. He was taken to the Hospital.

DWELLING ENTERED.—The residence of Dr. Duffy, at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Wallace streets, was entered yesterday afternoon during the absence of the family. The marauders got in through a rear window. A lot of silverware and clothing was found ready packed up for removal. It is uncertain whether anything was stolen.

FIRE.—This morning, at half-past five o'clock, a fire broke out in a temporary shed put up for the use of the workmen of Mr. Govatt, carpenter and builder, at Thirty-fourth street and Darby road. A lot of tools belonging to the carpenters and bricklayers were in the place. The former saved their tools; the latter did not. Loss, $500.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This first-class hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It is splendidly located, and is under the management of George J. Bolton, Esq., and J. H. Dennison, Esq., both of whom have spent their lives in catering to the tastes of the public.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning, at 4 o'clock, the drowned body of an unknown white man was found floating in the Delaware river at Shippen street wharf. The deceased was about 65 years of age. He was dressed in dark cassimere pants, a brown coat, a white muslin shirt, and a black silk vest.

HOUSE RANSACKED.—The dwelling No. 115 North Sixteenth street was entered yesterday by thieves and thoroughly ransacked. As the family is absent from the city, it is impossible to tell whether anything was carried off or not.

LADDERS LOCATED.—Ladders for the rescue of drowning persons have been located along the Schuylkill river front:—At the Paper Mill wharf, below Vine street; at the tar wharf, above Pine street; and at the steamboat landing, Fairmount.

THE SCULLING MATCH AT EASTWICK PARK.—On Monday afternoon next, Councils will visit Eastwick Park, and witness the five mile sculling match between James Glenn and Andrew Riddle.

AWAITING AN OWNER.—A set of stone-cutter's tools has been found by the officers of the Sixth District, and awaits an owner at the station-house in that district.

FOUND.—A lot of carpet balls have been picked up at Twelfth and South streets, supposed to have been stolen. They await an owner at the Eighth District Station House.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At 3 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at Morris' Acid Works, Pine street wharf, Schuylkill. It was extinguished by the members of the Fame Hose Company.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning William Algie was run over by a train of cars near the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and instantly killed.

DEAD INFANT.—This morning the body of a dead infant was found at the foot of Coates street wharf, Delaware.

BOAT FOUND.—A yawl boat was picked up yesterday, by crew No. 5 of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, and awaits an owner at the station.

DROWNING CASE.—John Tomlinson, aged 6 years, was drowned while bathing in the Wissahickon this morning.

LAY REPRESENTATION IN THE M. E. CHURCH.—The following is the vote on the question of lay representation in several of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of this city, not previously published by us:—

Church.	For.	Against.	No. of Members.
Kensington	286	2	679
St. John's	209	3	593
St. George's	63	9	400
Hancock Street	85	8	392
Bastleton	23	5	106
Ebenezer	58	12	853
Fortieth Street	65	6	170
Thirty-eighth Street	103	..	185
Hedding	23	2	225
Port Richmond	23	19	219
Oakdale	19	..	....
Totals, 11 Churches	957	66	3,444
Previously published	2328	295	9,727
Totals, 34 Churches	3285	361	13,171

LOSSES AND INSURANCES AT THE FIRE YESTERDAY.—The following are some of the losses and insurances by the fire yesterday:—

Henry Gerker's loss is $180,000, on which there was an insurance of $25,600, which is divided among the Royal, the Fire Association, Franklin, Jefferson, and one or two New York offices.

William McDaniels, the occupant of the main building, sustains a loss of $40,000. He is insured in New York and New England companies to the amount of $30,000.

James Canavan, the occupant of the building where the fire started, loses $20,000, on which he has an insurance of only $2000.

D. B. Slifer, furniture manufacturer, sustains a loss of about $5000. His insurance amounts to $3000.

The origin of the fire is as yet unknown.

Foreign Items.

—The conduct of the Viceroy of Egypt in the matter of the Suez Canal is strongly censured by the semi-official *Turquie* of Constantinople. It says that the Viceroy "gives himself the airs of an independent sovereign," and that he "contemptuously ignores" the suzerain rights of the Porte. Alluding to the report that the object of the Viceroy's European tour is to induce "one of the great powers" to raise its consulate in Egypt to the rank of a legation, and to negotiate with the other signitaries of the Treaty of Paris for the purpose of obtaining the neutralization of the Suez Canal, the *Turquie* says that this would be an act of treason which would nullify all the privileges given to Egypt by the Sultans, as well as the concessions which its governors only owed to the generosity of their suzerains. The documents," it adds, "which will shortly be published will prove that the Viceroy has been wanting in the first conditions of respect to his suzerain, and it will be necessary for the Sultan to correct the fault of his vassal by himself inviting, in an autograph letter, his allies to the inauguration of the Suez Canal."

—A decree just issued by the commandant of the garrison at Kolberg, in Pomerania, amusingly illustrates one of the inconveniences to which royalty in Prussia is exposed. It appears that during the late tour of the Crown Prince in Pomerania, the people of Kolberg came into the streets with flowers to greet him on his entrance into their town, and that several of them, anxious to give a practical proof of their loyal enthusiasm, showered bouquets in his face. The consequence was, says the commandant, that his Royal Highness entered the hall of the palace "with his eyes full of tears" caused by the pain of the scratches he had received; "notwithstanding which," he adds, "our Hohenzollern was so extraordinarily good-natured that he overlooked this monstrous treatment, and continued to behave with that winning friendliness which is so characteristic of him." The commandant then proceeds to exhort the inhabitants in future to be more careful and considerate when presenting flowers to royal personages. "When the son of the Sovereign walks in the street, the people should either with the deepest humility offer him a flower in their hands, or scatter flowers before his feet, but they should not recklessly cast them in the air so as to cause wounds, like the projectiles of an enemy."

—In these days, when the aristocracy are so much derided and decried for their want of sympathy with the ordinary impulses and emotions of humanity, we gladly welcome any indication on the part of members of the order that they are not altogether exempt from those touches of nature which make the whole world kin. An incident is mentioned in the *Northern Ensign* which shows that dukes, after all, are not so very different in their moral constitution from other people. "It would appear," we are told, "that the Duke of Sutherland has been much gratified by the discovery of gold on his estate, and that he entertains kindly feelings towards the discoverer. He brought with him on this occasion a valuable gold watch, which he presented to Mr. Gilchrist. On the watch there is inscribed, 'To Robert Gilchrist, from the Duke of Sutherland, 1869.'"

—It is to be hoped for the sake of lovers of caviare that Russia will be so good as to take steps to prevent the Caspian sea from again catching fire. Moore's lines:—

"From Backu and those fountains of blue flame,
That burn into the Caspian"—

had scarcely prepared us for such a conflagration as was last month witnessed by the inhabitants of the borders of that great Salt Lake, resulting in the destruction of innumerable fishes. Badku, or Backu, in the vicinity of which are the naptha wells, whence the inflammable substance exudes and spreads itself over the surface of the water, attracted the attention of travellers in the last century. Bell writes, in 1718, "In the neighborhood of Backu are many fountains of naptha; it is a sort of petroleum of a brown color and inflammable nature. The Persians burn it in their lamps. No rain can extinguish it, but the smell is disagreeable." Knez Galitzen, who was sent in 1746 on an embassy to Nadir Shah by her Imperial Majesty Elizabeth Petrowna of Russia, says of the naptha of Backu, "The Persians load it in bulk in their wretched vessels, so that sometimes the sea is covered with it for leagues together. When the weather is thick and hazy the springs boil up the higher, and the naptha often takes fire on the surface of the earth, and runs in a flame into the sea in great quantities to a distance almost incredible." In the days of Queen Elizabeth, when Englishmen were possessed of a keener spirit of commercial enterprise in the remote regions of Central Asia than at present, the attempts of English adventurers to carry their wares through Russia into Persia led, in a subsequent reign, to an act of Parliament being passed to regulate the Caspian trade. In the chart of Captain Woodroffe, who surveyed the coasts of the Caspian in 1743, close to Backu is a spot designated "the everlasting fire." Judging from recent accounts the supply of Naptha is inexhaustible, and it is to be hoped that the Czar will appoint some one to look after these dangerous springs. It will be a sorry consolation to those who have added the consumption of caviare and toast to the few pleasures of life to be told that, at the cost of some hundredweights of this delicacy, the Daghestanees and other barbarians are enjoying so singular a spectacle as that afforded by many thousands of square miles of watery waste burning like a prairie—a revolution of the elements which to us would simply mean caviare at a guinea a spoonful.

New Iron-clad.

The successful launch of a new iron-clad for the Turkish Government took place in England on Saturday, June 11. She is called the Moyini-Zaffer, which, being translated, means "The aid to victory," and a very efficient aid she is likely to be. The length is 230 feet, breadth 35 feet, depth 27 feet. Her burden is 1400 tons, and her displacement 2400. Her armament will be four 12-ton rifled guns, placed in a double central battery, so arranged that they can be all fired on one broadside, or can be trained to fire in a line nearly parallel with the ship's course as bow and stern chasers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURnished Country Seat, NICETOWN Lane, west of Township Line road, a short distance from Tioga Station, Germantown Railroad. Four acres of ground, stabling, etc. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
It No. 731 WALNUT Street.

TO LET UNTIL 1ST OF APRIL, 1870, a Country Cottage on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, ½ mile from Athensville Station; eight rooms, five acres, barn, stabling, spring house, etc.; large garden, fully planted. E. H. EYRE,
6 26 3t* No. 117 GOTHIC Street.

CARD.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CREST AND ARMS, NAMES, FLOWERS, BIRDS, ETC., Stamped on PAPER AND ENVELOPES, in any color, FREE OF CHARGE.
Monograms, etc., illuminated in the highest style of art.
A monogram engraved to order without charge to those buying $5·00 worth of paper and envelopes.
Call and see our samples. Prices reasonable.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Engravers, Stationers, and Steam Power Printers
No. 913 ARCH Street,
5 1 mwf8m PHILADELPHIA.

CROQUET! 921. CROQUET!
FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a Double Box only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wfm3 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Exodus of Politicians to Virginia—Chief Justice Chase Bidding for the Presidency—The Cuban Envoy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Campaign.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—General Van Wyck, of New York, Colonel Forney, and several other stump speakers from the North, have gone down to Virginia to take part in the campaign. Both parties are working with great energy. The chairman of the Republican State Central Committee says Chief Justice Chase is working in a quiet way for the success of Walker and the conservative ticket, and during his recent visit to Virginia did all he could to encourage the conservatives. The Chief Justice has already commenced laying pipe for the Presidency in 1870, and his friends announce that he will be the candidate of a new party to be organized out of the Democratic and Republican parties.

The Workingmen's Friend.

It may be of interest to the workingmen to know that the new Secretary of Navy, unlike his predecessor, is a pronounced friend of the Eight-hour law, and of the rights of the working classes generally. There is no danger of his asking the Attorney-General for a new opinion on that subject.

Another Change Expected.

It is stated that soon after Attorney-General Hoar returns he will resign, and that the President will appoint a man from Pennsylvania as his successor. This is the reason given for the appointment of a man from New Jersey as the successor to Mr. Borie, instead of giving the place to a man from Pennsylvania.

The Cuban Envoy Lemus

is preparing a memorial to be presented to the Secretary of State, setting forth new reasons for the recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba by the United States. Among other arguments used is this:—That Spain has no regular legitimate representative of her authority on the island since the abdication of Dulce, and that in point of fact the Spanish volunteers are as much rebels against Spain as the Cubans. Lemus says all he wants is authority for the Cubans to purchase arms and munitions of war in the United States the same as Spain is allowed to do.

Deepening the Mouth of the Mississippi.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury has been officially advised, from the War Department, that it has official information to the effect that the United States steam dredge Essayons has increased the depth of the channel at Passa l'Outre, mouth of the Mississippi, from fifteen to eighteen feet, and that a steam vessel drawing 17½ feet of water passed out over the bar on June 17.

Appointments.

The President to-day appointed John T. Delaplaine, of New York, Secretary of the U. S. Legation at Vienna, and W. M. Wood, Surgeon U. S. N., to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, in place of J. J. Howitz; appointment to date from July 1.

Removals.

Among the clerks removed from the war branch of the Treasury Department to-day was J. C. Walker, formerly reading clerk of the House of Representatives.

Fractional Currency.

No issue of fractional currency for the week.

Amount shipped to national banks	$423,900
Securities held for circulating notes	342,892,660
Securities for public deposits	26,144,350
Mutilated bank notes burned	176,250
Bank circulation outstanding	299,795,445

Races in Canada.

TORONTO, June 26.—At the races yesterday the Dominion stake was won by Raven in a mile and a half dash. Time, 2·30. The United Service stakes was won by the same horse, the Province stakes by Nettie, the Hurdle stakes by the Giant, and the Western stakes by Nipissing.

Burning of Salt Works.

SYRACUSE, June 26.—The Ashton coarse salt mill, and three salt blocks, at Geddes, was burned last night. The loss will reach $15,000, on which there is no insurance.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The steamers for Europe to-day take out $350,000 in specie.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Arrived, steamship Castilla, from Liverpool.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

HOUSTON.—On the 26th instant, JOHN MASON HOUSTON, in the 60th year of his age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WANTS.

WANTED—BY JULY 1, TO MAKE AN engagement with some Tobacco House, by one who has an knowledge of the jobbing trade, and can sell the goods. Address "Tobacco," at this office. 6 24 3t*

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with modern improvements, in the central part of Germantown, for July and August.
JERRY WALKER,
6 24 3t* No. 421 WALNUT Street.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
6 19 1mrp East of Front street.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS fit any window, and keep out FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS. For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds. REPAIRING, ETC.
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
6 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

DRY GOODS.
REDUCTION.
E. R. LEE,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
Several Job Lots of Dress Goods.
30 pieces Stripe and Neat Figured FRENCH ORGANDIES, 25 cents, cost nearly double.
15 pieces WHITE GROUND GRENADINES.
10 pieces Black and White Stripe Pekins, 28 cents. Reduced from 50 cents.
— pieces Buff and Chocolate Linens for suits, 31 to 37½c.
50 pieces fine White Pique, 31 cents.
Fine Japanese Poplins, 37½ cents.
100 pieces Striped Mohairs, for suits, 25 cents.
Neat Plaid and Stripe Shirting Calicoes.
50 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsooks, 25 to 37½ cents.
20 pieces Stripe Swisses, extra fine, 37½ and 45 cents.
8-4 French Muslins.
200 dozen Linen Towels. Bargains.
FANS! FANS! FANS!
100 dozen Autograph Fans. Fine. 37½ cents.
Handsome Vienna Fans, printed on silk.
500 Silk Fans. Greatly Reduced.
Gents' Summer Gauze Pants, 62 cents. A job.
Gents' fine Lisle Thread Vests and Drawers. Half price.
HDKFS. HDKFS. HDKFS.
75 dozen fine French Colored Bordered Hemstitched Hdkfs., 45 cents, worth 75.
100 dozen French Plain White, 25 cents to $1·60.
Fine one and two-tuck Sheer French Hdkfs.
Full line Hosiery and Gloves.
New Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
100 dozen French Mechanic Corsets, 95 cents.
"Genuine" Robert Werley Corsets.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $1·80 to $4·75.
Fine Shetland Shawls, $2·75.
100 pieces Light Calicoes, fast colors, Sprague's, 11 cents.
XTRACT! XTRACT!
200 dozen genuine Legrand Oriza Lys Xtract. The only genuine Oriza Xtract in the city; superior to any imported, at about half the price of Lubin's.
SUN UMBRELLAS! SUN UMBRELLAS
Silk Umbrellas, made expressly for our sales.
Also, Pongee Parasols. 6 25 4t

LINENS,
LINENS,
LINENS,
For Ladies' Suits and Men's anp Boys' Wear, from 20 cents, all linen, to the choicest fabrics in the market.
CASSIMERES,
CASSIMERES,
CASSIMERES,
From 50 cents, all-wool, up to the best and most desirable offered anywhere.
CLOTHS,
CLOTHS,
CLOTHS,
From 6-4 wide, at 75 cents, up to the finest Scotch, French, and English imported. Also, a large and handsome variety of Water-proofs and Ladies' Fancy Cloakings.
Our stock is all new, and the assortment complete. Prices were never known to be so low—even the panic prices of 1857 surpassed.
Call and examine for yourselves.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CASSELBERRY & CADWALLADER,
NO. 830 ARCH STREET.
6 26 stu2t* PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES WHO ARE PREPARING FOR A SUMMER TRIP, OR THE WATERING PLACES,
Will find our stock of
WHITE GOODS
Very complete, embracing
THIN MATERIALS FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES, Including 8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS at 50 cents,
TARLATANES, FRENCH NAINSOOKS, in Plain, Striped, and Plaid, PIQUES, PEKINS, ETC.
As we make NECK-TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, SASHES, ETC., SPECIALTIES,
In our assortment will always be found approved Novelties. [5 27 thstu15trp
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER GOODS.
STOKES & WOOD.
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
Offer their entire stock of
Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Wash Poplins, Mohairs, Lawns, Organdies, Grenadines. [3 3 ws5
Japanese Silks, India Silks, Bareges, Lenos, etc.
A full line of Linen Goods, for Men and Boys.

THREAD LACE COLLARS.
A large lot of the two kinds known as the Thread and Maltese, distinct in style, equal in beauty, and low in price.
LINEN TIDIES.
Invite especial attention to a very large lot, ranging in price from 28 cents to a very large size at $1·75, are 25 per cent. less than our recent lowest price. Those wishing Tidies, strong as twine, that will bear the most abuse, and last almost forever, please notice.
BLACK, ALSO WHITE SILK BARBE LACES.
A large assortment, at low prices. Among the Black may be found those appropriate and beautiful for dress skirt trimming.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store (for the relief of employer and employed) will close during July and August at 6 P. M., and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Ladies having sympathy for those confined in retail stores may assist in making this movement general, by shopping during the earlier and pleasanter morning hours.
NAINSOOK MUSLIN—JOB GOODS.
A line of Nainsooks, commencing at 19 cents, much better than usual for the price.
SHIRRED SWISS MUSLIN.
Finest goods imported, 95 cents a yard, at
WORNE'S
Lace and Embroidery Store,
1t No. 33 N. EIGHTH Street.

PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 19 2m

715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ATLANTIC CITY.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 227 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.
The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
TERMS MODERATE.
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Motel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23wfm 2m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
(MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, entirely new and just completed, will open on the 1st of July as a first-class hotel. Newly furnished throughout.
6 24 2m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, will open on the 26th inst., enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

THE WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will open on the 26th inst. for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.—This celebrated Watering Place is only two and a-half miles from Sir John's Run Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From June 15th to October 1st visitors will find coaches to convey them to the Springs. The improvements are extensive and elegant. Telegraph communications to all points. The Spout, Shower, Plunge, and Swimming Baths are unrivalled. Five hundred persons can be accommodated.
Terms—Three Dollars per day, $18 per week. Children and servants half price. Liberal deduction for the entire season.
Passengers leave Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 8·15 A. M., 4 and 9·45 P. M., arriving at the Springs in five hours. For circulars, etc., address O. A. KIRKLAND, Gilmore House, Baltimore.
6 14 mwf 12t* JOHN T. TREGO, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs. Box No. 170.
6 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL," BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758.
Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate.
6 9 1m RIEGEL & SANDT, Proprietors.

CAPE MAY.
FOR CAPE MAY.
Sunday Mail and Excursion Train,
VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD,
Leaves Philadelphia 7·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Cape May 5·10 P. M.
FARE FOR EXCURSION, $3·00. 1t

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.
This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.
The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.
The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.
Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.
For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4p1m
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.
This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels